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ABSTRACT

Based on data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, this report contains comprehensive information about the status of women in Minnesota. It includes detailed information about population characteristics, educational attainment and enrollments, marital status, labor force participation and employment, income and earnings, and poverty level rates. The first part of the report contains a narrative description of women in Minnesota. The second part contains detailed data tables and definitions of terms. Some of the findings are that (1) in the last ten years the fastest-growing group in the state's female population has been women age 85 and over, (2) women are now 50 percent of post-secondary students in Minnesota, (3) the median age at marriage has increased by about 2 years for both men and women in the last ten years, (4) the overall ratio of divorces to marriages has increased from one divorce for every 3.8 marriages in 1970 to one divorce for every 2.5 marriages in 1980, (5) labor force rates for women age 16 to 64 increased from 50 percent in 1970 to 64 percent in 1980 (the rate for men has remained unchanged), (6) for all women with children, labor force rates increased from 41 percent to 60 percent, (7) female college graduates earn about the same as men with an eighth grade education, and women who have attended graduate school earn less than male high school dropouts, and (8) almost one-third of female-headed families with children are poor, and more than half of female-headed families with children under age six are living in poverty. (LH)

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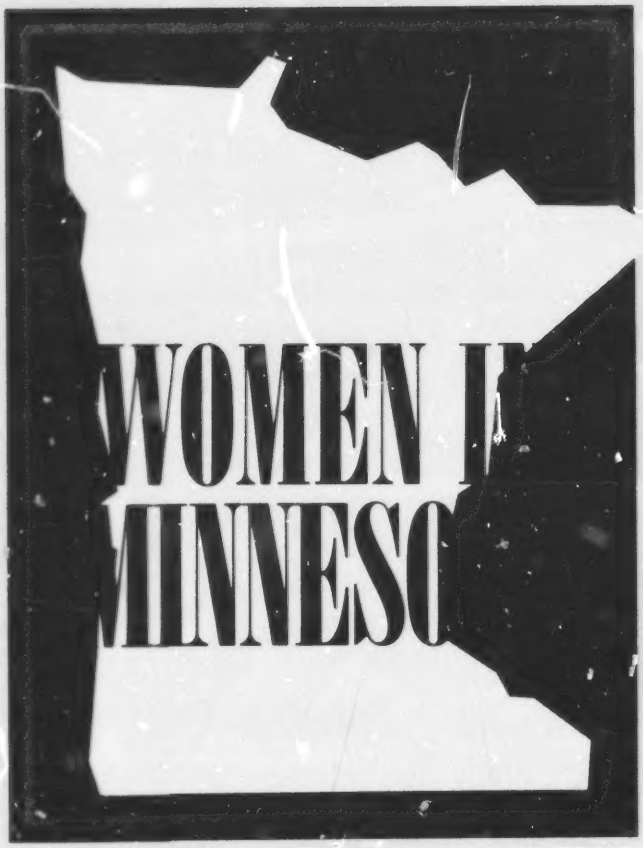

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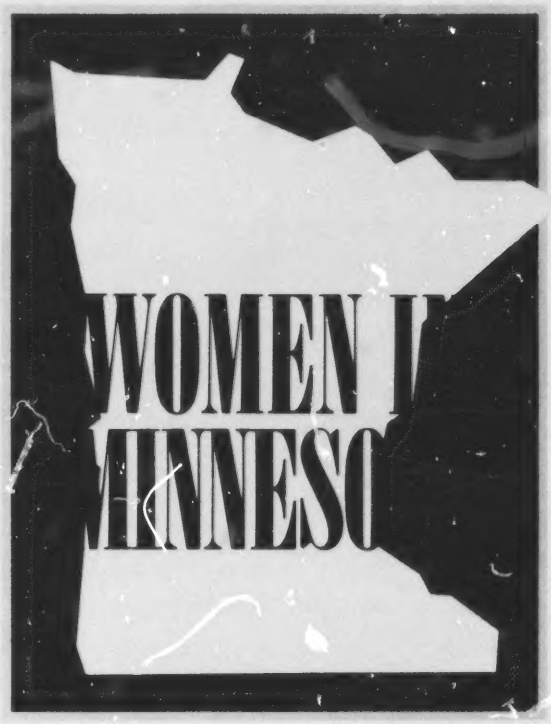

Women in Minnesota

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Introduction

This report presents information about the two million Minnesotans who are women and girls. It is intended to provide a factual base from which to look at the changing role of women in the state. Data are by geographic area. Future Commission reports will address special populations of women, including minority and rural women.

This information replaces the information in two previous publications of the Commission on the Economic Status of Women: *Minnesota Women: A Profile*, which was based on 1970 census data, and *Women in Minnesota*, which was based on the 1977 Minnesota Household Survey. A list of additional publications is available on request from the Commission office, Room B59 Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155.

The first part of this report contains a narrative description of women in Minnesota. The second part contains detailed tables. Definitions of terms can be found on page 45. The 1980 Census of Population and Housing is the primary data source for this publication. Additional information is from the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, the Minnesota Department of Health, and other state and national sources.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The U.S. Census, conducted every 10 years, is the most comprehensive data base of its kind. In 1980, the census gathered an estimated 3.3 billion items of information from more than 220 million people in approximately 80 million households spread over 3.6 million square miles of territory.

In March of 1980, every household received a census questionnaire. There were two different questionnaires: one with 19 questions and one with 46 questions. About one in six households, selected at random, received the longer form. The remaining households received the short form.

The answers to the short form constitute what is called "100 percent count" or "complete count" data. Answers to the long form are sample data. This report is primarily based on sample data, expanded to represent the total population.

Information from the census is made available in a number of forms, including printed materials and computer tapes. Following some delays in releasing data, some of the Minnesota information gathered during the 1980 census has been made available in published form. The Census Bureau published a report on general population characteristics in 1982 and a report on general social and economic characteristics was issued in 1983.

In early 1984, Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) was issued, and much of the information in this report is based on that file. It provides statistics with greater subject and demographic detail than printed reports. The Commission on the Economic Status of Women requested computer runs from this file, and also designed and purchased custom-programming of special cross-tabulations from the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

As a result of the data generated, this report contains comprehensive information about the status of women. It includes detailed information about poverty-level rates, marital status by age, and labor force status of mothers by the ages of their children. For the first time there is substantive information about women's earnings.

Each of the tables in this report indicates the data source used. For the tables based on the 1980 census, these sources are:

- Summary Tape File 2 (STF 2), with general population characteristics, based on complete count data;
- Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4), with general social and economic characteristics, based on sample-estimate data; and
- Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), with data on income, earnings, and poverty, based on stratified subsamples of the census sample basic records.

For STF 2 and STF 4 tables, information is presented for the state as a whole, for the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area (Region 11), and for the balance of the state. Region 11 includes Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington Counties. The balance of the state includes all other Minnesota counties. The subsample used in PUMS tables did not allow for these regional comparisions.

Although the census is far more reliable than other surveys, census information is subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling errors arise from the selection of persons and households to be used in a sample. Nonsampling errors are the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census, including both human and mechanical errors. More technical information about source and reliability of the estimates, as well as technical documentation for the tables in this report, is available for review in the Commission office.

OTHER DATA SOURCES

In addition to the census information, this report includes data from other sources. College enrollment information is from the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board. Information on marital status as well as number of marriages, divorces, and births is from the Minnesota Department of Health. Vocational follow-up data is from the Minnesota Research and Development Center for Vocational Education.

Comparison information for Minnesota and the United States is based on census data.

Highlights

• In the last ten years the fastest-growing group in the state's female population has been women age 85 and over.

• Women age 65 or over in 1980 could expect to live an additional 19.1 years, to age 84 or older. Their male counterparts could expect to live an additional 14.8 years, to age 80 or older. For those born in 1980, the male-female life expectancy difference is about 7 years.

• The percentage of women with some post-secondary education has more than doubled in two generations: 44 percent of Minnesota women age 25 to 44 have some post-high school education, compared with only 19 percent of Minnesota women age 65 and over.

• Women are now 50 percent of post-secondary students in Minnesota. In the past decade, female students have become the majority of those enrolled in state universities, community colleges, private four-year colleges, and private junior colleges.

• Women's post-secondary enrollments vary by level. They account for 53 percent of undergraduates, 43 percent of graduate and professional students, and 45 percent of vocational students.

• Current marital status patterns resemble those in Minnesota at the turn of the century. Overall, 57 percent of women are married, 25 percent are single (never married), 11 percent are widowed, and 7 percent are divorced or separated.

• Median age at marriage has increased by about 2 years for both men and women in the last 10 years, and stands now at 23.3 years for women and 25.1 years for men.

• The overall ratio of divorces to marriages has increased from 1 divorce for every 3.8 marriages in 1970 to 1 divorce for every 2.5 marriages in 1980.

• The number of births to teenagers in Minnesota has dropped from 11.9 percent to 10.4 percent of all births. This is substantially below the national average of 15.6 percent teen births in 1980.

• The proportion of married-couple families has decreased in the last decade, while the proportion of female-headed families has grown. In 1980, 84 percent of families in the state were maintained jointly by a husband and wife, while 13 percent were headed by women and 3 percent were headed by men.

• Married-couple families supported by just one earner represent only about one-fourth of all Minnesota families. Both husband and wife are in the labor force in 57 percent of all married-couple families.

• Sixty-two percent of female-headed families, compared with 54 percent of married couples and 36 percent of male-headed families, have at least one child at home.

• Eighty-eight percent of children live in married-couple families. However, it is estimated that almost half of children born today will live in a single-parent family at some time in their childhood.

• More than four-fifths of non-family households in the state are occupied by people living alone, and more than three-fifths of people living alone are women.

• Labor force rates for women age 16 to 64 increased from 50 percent in 1970 to 64 percent in 1980. By contrast, the rate for men in the same age group has remained unchanged at 86 percent in this period.

• For all women with children, labor force rates increased from 41 percent to 60 percent. Overall, half of mothers of preschoolers and over two-thirds of mothers with school-age children are now in the labor force.

• Women heading families have very high labor force participation rates: 46 percent of those with children under age 3, 65 percent of those with children age 3 to 5, and 83 percent of those with school-age children.

• Forty-nine percent of all persons in the state labor force in 1980 were in jobs which were either male-dominated (80 percent or more men) or female-dominated (80 percent or more women).

• In 1980, Minnesota women employed full-time year-round earned $10,005 compared with $17,704 for their male counterparts — only 57 cents, on the average, for each dollar earned by men.

• Female college graduates earn about the same as men with an eighth grade education, and women who have attended graduate school earn less than male high school dropouts. Female college graduates earn 62 cents for each dollar earned by men with this much education.

• Median income for male-headed families is 80 percent of the median for married couples, while income for female-headed families is only 50 percent of the married-couple median.

• More than 374,000 Minnesotans were living in poverty in 1980. Of these, 41 percent were women, 33 percent were children, and 26 percent were men.

• Almost one-third of female-headed families with children are poor, and more than half of female-headed families with children under age 6 are living in poverty.

Population Characteristics

There are roughly 2 million women and girls in Minnesota, accounting for 51 percent of the state's population.

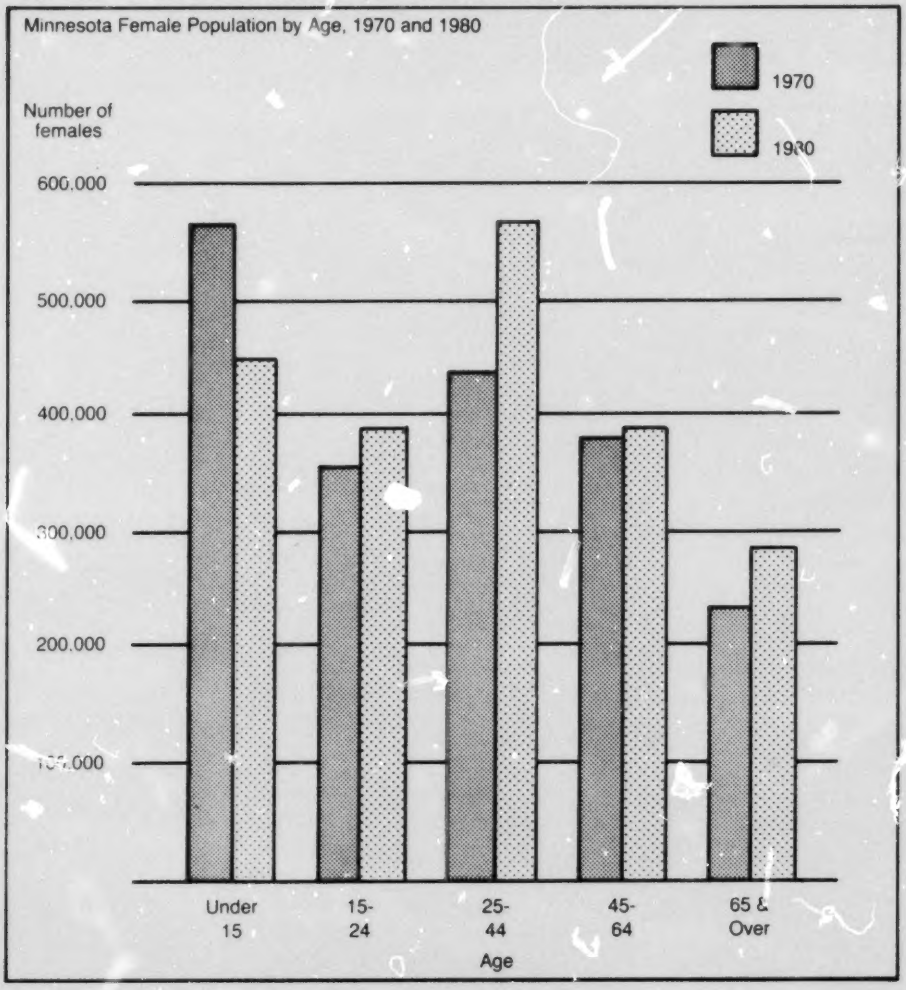
This percentage has not changed in the last decade. Total population growth has been about 7 percent, and the number of female Minnesotans has increased by more than 136,000 in this period.

The greatest percentage decrease for women was among those age 5 to 14. Overall, the number of women under 18 decreased by 15 percent, the number of women 18 to 64 increased by 18 percent, and the number of women 65 and over increased by 22 percent.

There was an increase of about 184,000 women in the childbearing years of 15 to 44, and a similar increase of about 189,000 women in the usual working years of 18 to 64.

These changes reflect the move into young adulthood for the "baby boom" generation, age 16 to 34 in 1980. This group numbers almost 1.4 million men and women, more than one-third of the state's population. In the past, this population bulge was associated with high birth rates, increased school enrollments, and a teenage-oriented culture. In the 1980s, this generation affects our patterns of marriage, childbearing, and jobholding.

Population of older women is increasing in Minnesota



LIFE EXPECTANCY

Median age of Minnesotans increased in the last 10 years, from 26.0 to 28.4 for men and from 27.5 to 30.2 for women.

Aside from the "baby boom" phenomenon, there have also been tremendous increases in the numbers of older people in Minnesota. Older women account for most of the difference in numbers between the male and female population. There are about 282,000 women age 65 and above, almost three-fifths of persons in this age group. The greatest disparity is between women and men age 85 and over, where women outnumber men by more than 2 to 1.

In 1970, life expectancy at birth was 69.4 years for men and 76.8 years for women. For those born in 1980, life expectancy was 72.0 years for men and 79.1 for women — a difference of about 7 years. Women age 65 or over in 1980 could expect to live an additional 19.1 years, to age 84 or older. Their male counterparts could expect to live an additional 14.8 years, to age 80 or older.

At the turn of the century, the average life span for women nationally was 48 years. Most women had few years remaining to them after childrearing. Today, most women can expect 30 or more years of life after their children are raised — a fact which profoundly influences women's life choices.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

The state's female population is fairly evenly divided between the seven-county Twin Cities area and the balance of the state. However, women age 65 and over are more likely than younger women to live in the other 80 counties, with 58 percent of this group outside the Twin Cities. Women most likely to live in the Twin Cities are those age 25 to 34, with 56 percent of this group in the seven-county metropolitan area.

Educational Attainment & Enrollments

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational levels have changed dramatically in a relatively short period of time in Minnesota. In 1980, 73 percent of Minnesotans age 25 and over had completed high school, compared with only 44 percent in 1960. The proportion of persons who had completed four or more years of post-secondary education more than doubled in the same period, from 8 percent in 1960 to 17 percent in 1980.

Levels of educational attainment differ for men and women. In the past, women were more likely than men to be high school graduates, but were less likely than men to have attended in post-secondary institutions or to hold college degrees.

The proportion of persons receiving a high school diploma appears to have stabilized. Among those age 25 to 44, 92 percent of women and 90 percent of men have completed 12 or more years of education. Completion of high school has become a societal expectation.

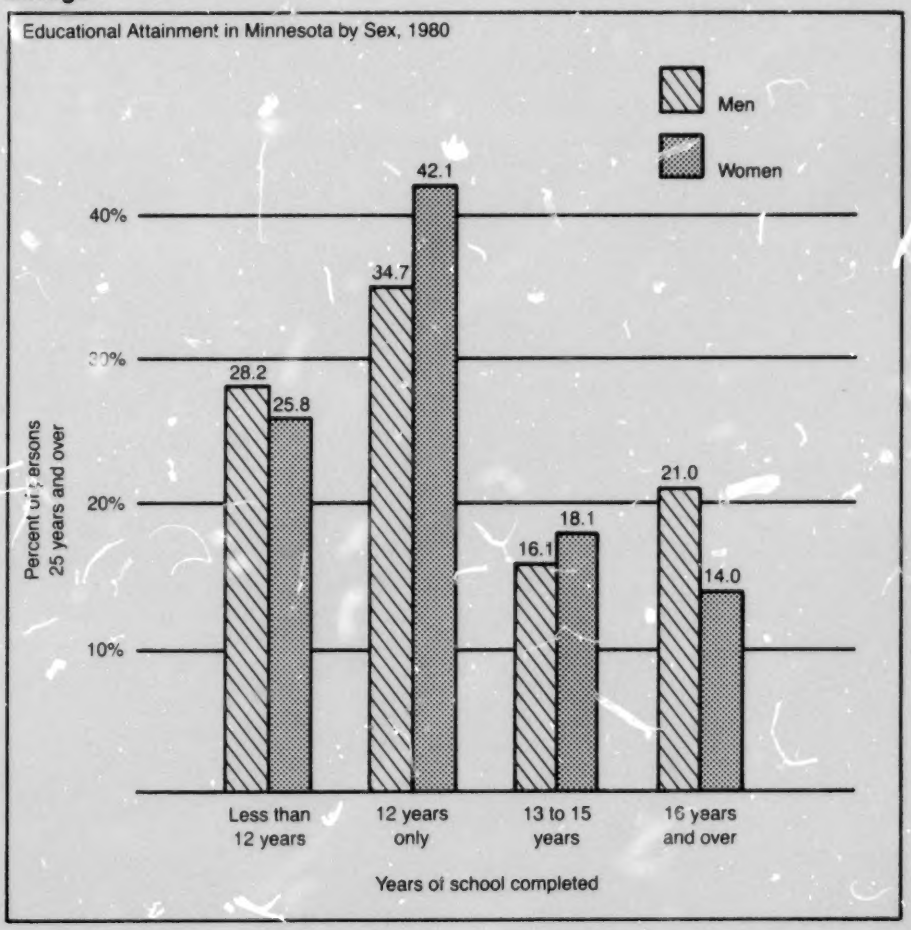
Both men and women are pursuing higher levels of education than in the past, and there is some evidence that differences in educational attainment are decreasing. Among persons over age 25 thirty-seven percent of men, compared with thirty-two percent of women, have some post-secondary education.

Increases in the level of educational attainment of women are particularly striking when comparing women 65 and older with their daughters and granddaughters. While only about 40 percent of the older women are high school graduates, more than 90 percent women age 25 to 44 have completed high school. The percentage with some post-secondary education has more than doubled in this period: 44 percent of the younger women and only 19 percent of the older women have had some college.

Women in the balance of the state have generally lower educational levels than women in the Twin Cities. However, educational attainment has increased in this area as well. Thirty-eight percent of women age 25 to 44 living outside the Twin Cities have some post-secondary education, compared with 18 percent of women age 65 and over in the balance of the state.

Educational attainment for Minnesota women is above the national average. Thirty-two pecent of women in the state, compared with 28 percent of American women generally, have some post-secondary education.

Most Minnesotans are high school graduates, but more men have completed college



POST-SECONDARY ENROLLMENTS

A survey of female high school graduates from the Class of 1980, conducted one year later, shows that about 59 percent are continuing their education and nearly one-third are engaged in paid employment. These patterns, almost identical to those of male graduates in the same year, demonstrate the commitment of young women to roles other than full-time wife and mother, at least at this early stage in their adulthood.

In 1970, women were outnumbered by men in each of the post-secondary education systems in the state. Since that time, women have become the majority of enrollees in state universities, community colleges, private four-year colleges, and private junior colleges.

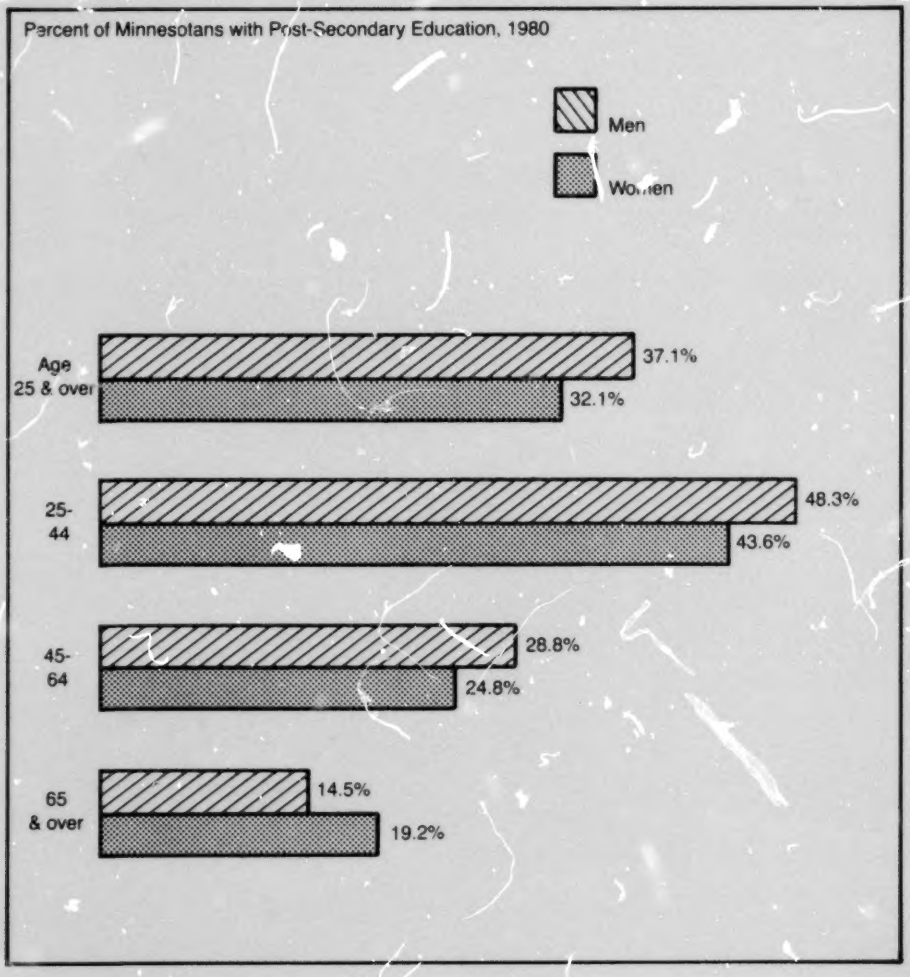
Women continue to be in the minority at area vocational-technical institutes, private non-collegiate schools, and private professional schools. Their enrollment at the University of Minnesota, at 49 percent, is almost equal to that of male students.

Overall, women account for 50 percent of post-secondary students in Minnesota.

Despite enrollment increases, women are still under-represented in several ways. Female students are more likely than male students to be enrolled part-time. Women are 60 percent of part-time students and ony 47 percent of full-time students.

Women are 53 percent of undergraduates, 43 percent of graduate students, and 45 percent of vocational students. Their enrollments in graduate and professional programs and in vocational schools is still below that of men, but these enrollments have grown in recent years. In 1980, women were 26 percent of students in private professional institutions and 39 percent of students in area vocational technical institutes.

Education attainment is higher for younger women

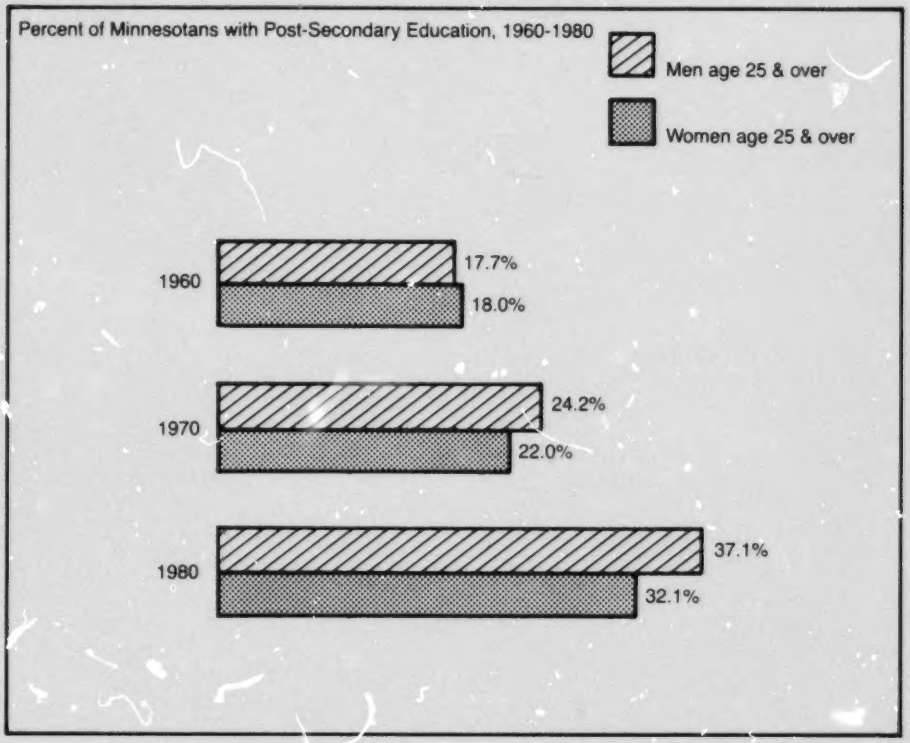


Information from the University of Minnesota shows that there are still significant differences in areas of study for male and female students. Women are still over-represented in areas like education, nursing, and dental hygiene and under-represented in engineering, dentistry, and mortuary science. However, there have been dramatic gains for women in fields such as law, medicine, and pharmacy.

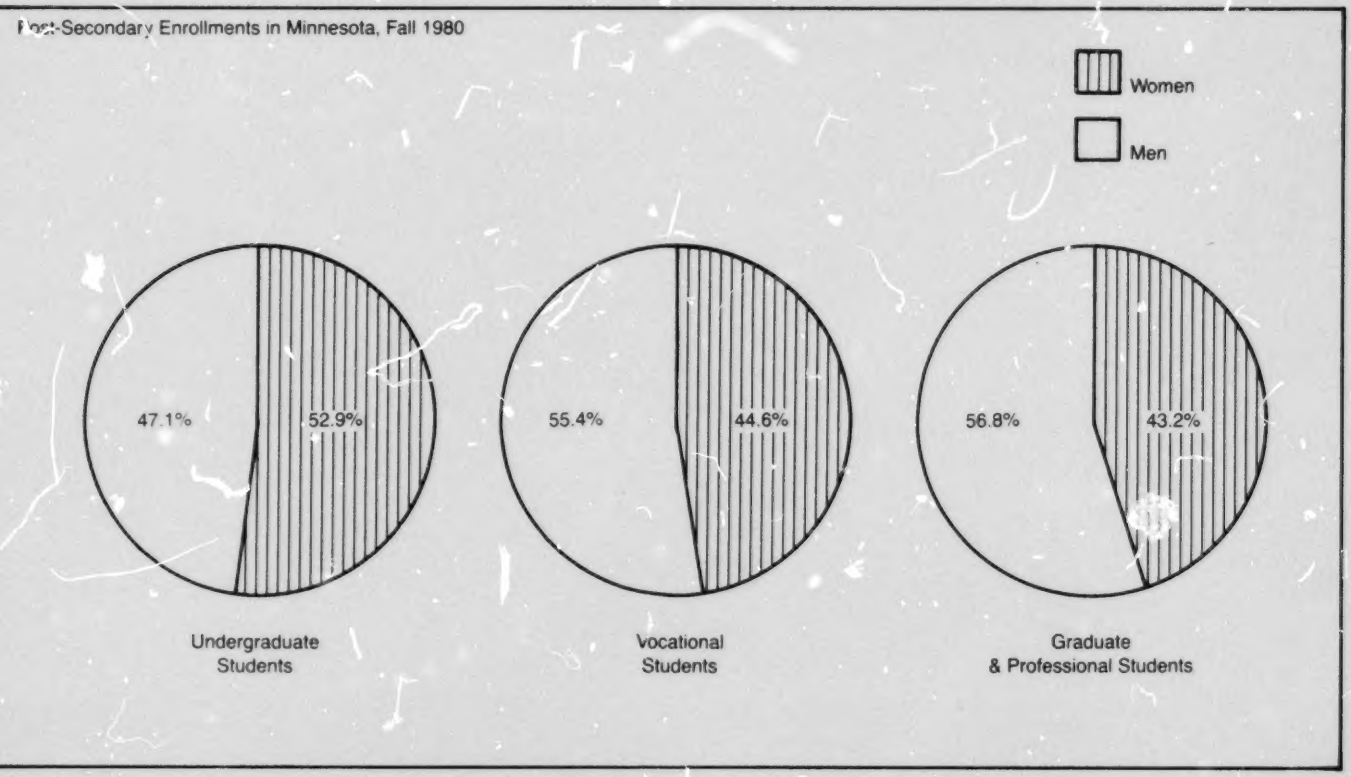
Students of "traditional college age" (21 or under) are no longer the majority of college students. Nationally, 52 percent of college students in 1981 were age 22 or older, up from 44 percent in 1972. More than one-third of students are age 25 or older.

Women are the majority of students age 30 and over, and their representation increases at older ages. Nationally, women were 56 percent of students age 30 to 34 and 67 percent of students age 35 and over in 1981.

Educational attainment has increased substantially



Women's enrollment varies by system



Marital Status & Living Arrangements

MARITAL STATUS

Marital status patterns of Minnesota women have changed very little in the last decade. In both 1970 and 1980, the substantial majority of women were married and living with their husbands. In both years, about one-fourth of women had never married. There has been a slight increase in the numbers of women who are divorced, separated, or widowed.

The last two decades have represented a normalizing of marital status patterns. In the period from 1940 to 1960, there was an increase in the percentage of women who were married and a corresponding decrease in the percentage who were single. The post-war period was marked by the exodus of women from the labor market, the move to the suburbs, and the birth of the baby boom generation.

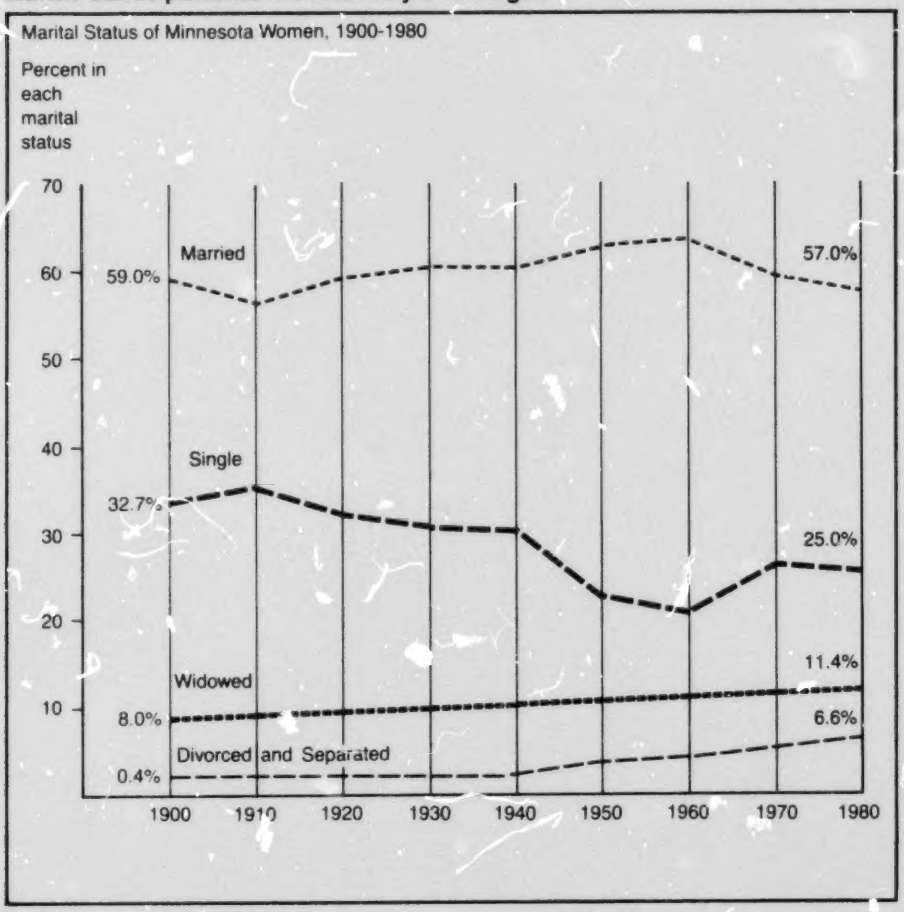
In contrast to that era, current patterns are more like those at the turn of the century. In 1900, 59 percent of Minnesota women were married, compared with 57 percent in 1980. The proportion of women who have never married has decreased from 33 percent to 25 percent — a greater change than the rise in numbers of divorced women, from less than 1 percent to 7 percent of the female population. The proportion of women who are widowed has grown gradually over this 80-year period, reflecting both the decrease in singleness and women's increased life expectancy.

Men are more likely than women to be single or married, and less likely to be widowed. This is largely a function of age differences. Since men generally have a shorter life span, a larger proportion are in the younger never-married group and a smaller proportion are in the older widowed group. Men are more likely to be married because, among other reasons, they are more likely than women to remarry after divorce or widowhood.

There is little difference between marital status patterns of Minnesota women and American women generally. Fifty-five percent of women nationally are married, compared with 57 percent in Minnesota. Twenty-two percent of American women and 18 percent of Minnesota women are separated, divorced, or widowed.

In most demographic characteristics, Region 11 is somewhat less traditional than the national average, while the balance of the state shows somewhat more traditional life patterns. Marital status is no exception to this general rule. Sixty percent of women outside Region 11 are married (above the state and national average), while 54 percent of women in Region 11 are married (below the state and national averages).

Marital status patterns are relatively unchanged



MARRIAGE & DIVORCE RATES

Although overall marital status patterns are fairly stable, there have been significant changes in the ages at which people marry and in marriage and divorce rates.

Between 1970 and 1980, the proportion of women age 20 to 24 who had never married increased from 41 percent to 54 percent of that age group. The median age at marriage increased from 23.5 to 25.1 for men and from 21.4 to 23.3 for women. Interestingly, the tendency for women to marry men older than themselves may be decreasing — the age gap dropped from 2.1 years in 1970 to 1.8 years in 1980.

Sixty-four percent of marriages occur before the woman is age 25, down from 80 percent in 1970.

The median age at divorce also increased over the decade, from 32.5 to 34.0 years for men and from 29.3 to 31.5 for women. Half of divorces occur before the wife is age 30, and more than two-thirds of divorces occur before the wife is age 35.

In 1980, there were 37,611 marriages and 13,809 divorces in the state. The marriage rate increased significantly during the 1970s, from 8.2 to 9.2 per 1,000 persons in the population. This is the highest rate since 1950, when the rate stood at 10.4 per 1,000. The record high rate for Minnesota is 13.6 per 1,000 in 1946, again a post-war phenomenon.

The divorce rate in 1980 stood at an all-time high for the state, 3.7 per 1,000 persons in the population. However, the Minnesota rate was well below the U.S. rate of 5.3 divorces per 1,000 persons.

The overall ratio of divorces to marriages increased from 1 divorce for every 3.8 marriages in 1970 to 1 divorce for every 2.5 marriages in 1980. Despite the rising rate, most divorced people remarry so that only about 1 in 18 Minnesota women are divorced at any one time.

BIRTH PATTERNS

The fertility rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 in the population. The Minnesota fertility rate dropped from 88.4 in 1970 to 70.8 in 1980.

Although this was a substantial decrease, the overall figure marks several changes in birth patterns. Most of the drop occurred in the early part of the decade. The fertility rate has risen steadily since 1976, and this trend is expected to continue.

In view of the trend to marry at later ages, it is not surprising that the average age of mothers at birth of their first child has increased, from 21.9 in 1970 to 23.3 in 1980. Fifty-six percent of deliveries in 1980 were to women age 25 or over, and about one-fifth of births were to women age 30 or over.

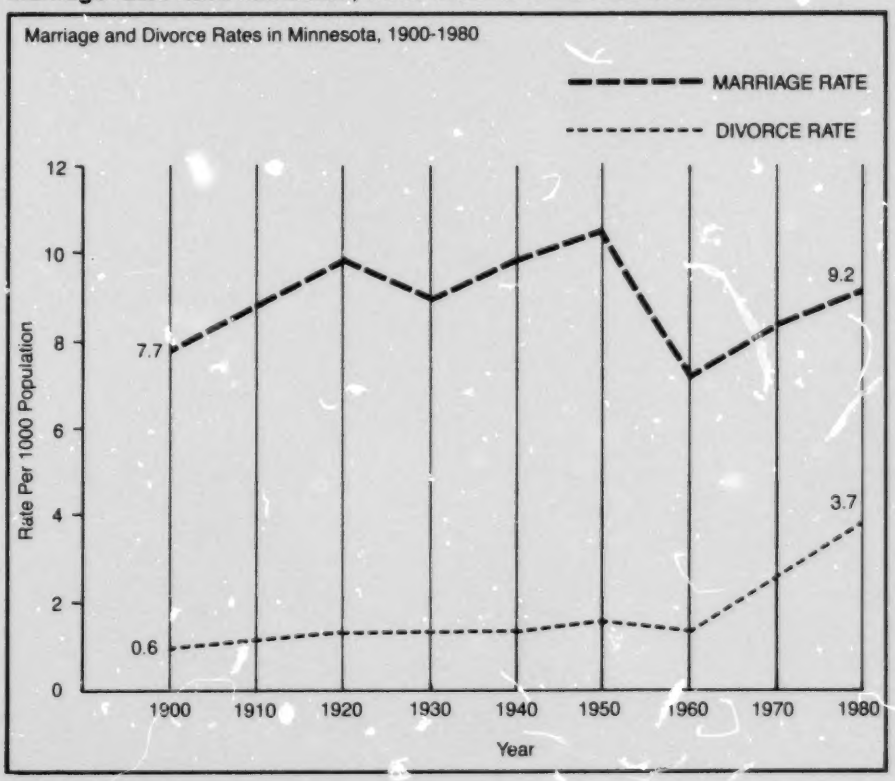
There was an increase in the number of births to unmarried parents in the 1970s, from 8.0 percent to 11.4 percent of all births. The comparable figure nationally is 18.4 percent. Somewhat surprisingly, less than half of out-of-wedlock births, both nationally and in Minnesota, are to teens.

In the last 10 years, the number of births to teenagers has dropped from 11.9 percent to 10.4 percent of all births in the state. This is substantially below the national average of 15.6 percent teen births in 1980.

Regional fertility patterns are similar to state patterns. Both Region 11 and balance of state fertility rates began at relatively high levels in 1970, dropped to low levels in 1976, and climbed steadily from 1977 to 1980. Rates were 63.7 per 1,000 in Region 11 and 78.7 per 1,000 in the rest of the state at the end of the decade.

Births to unmarried parents rose in both regions, but remained higher in Region 11: 13.7 percent of Region 11 births and 9.3 percent of balance of state births in 1980 were out of wedlock.

Marriage rates have fluctuated, while divorce rates have increased



HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

A household, by definition, consists of all persons occupying a housing unit. Households are divided into two general groups: family households and non-family households. A "family" is defined as two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A "non-family" household consists of either a one-person household or two or more unrelated persons living together.

Of the 1,470,525 households in Minnesota in 1980, 72 percent were family households and 28 percent were non-family households. Non-family households have increased substantially, up from 21 percent in 1970.

The total number of households in the state has grown by over 25 percent. Average household size, however, has dropped from 3.2 to 2.7 persons per household.

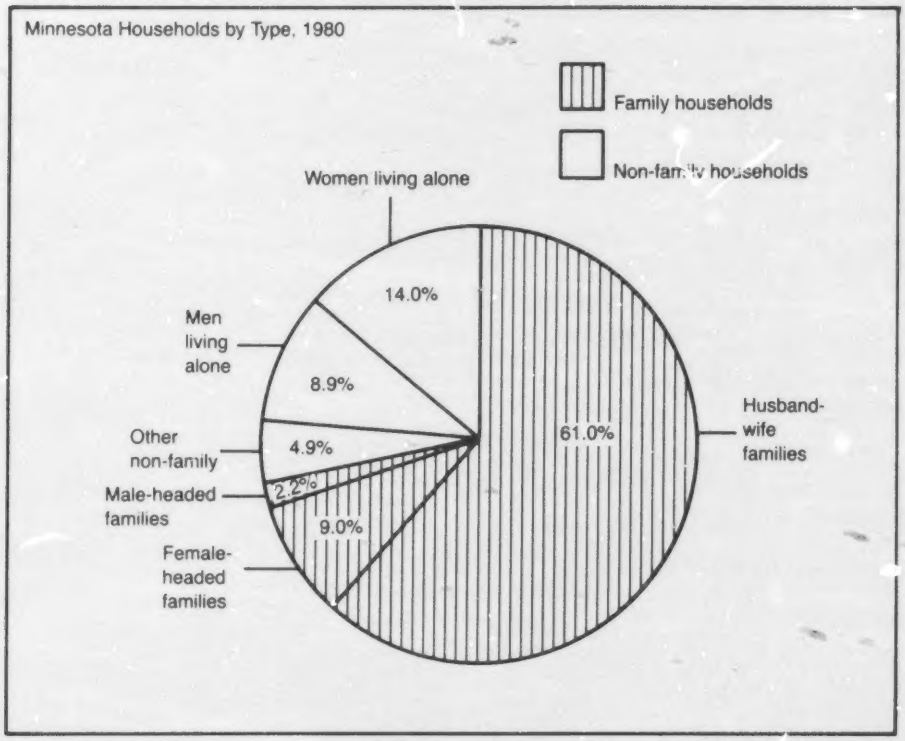
The increase in non-family households accounts for some of the decrease in household size, since more than four-fifths of those in non-family households live alone. Low birth rates and high divorce rates have also led to the reduction in size. Low birth rates have decreased the number of children in families. Divorce typically splits one family household into two smaller groups: one family household consisting of the custodial parent and children, and one non-family household consisting of the other parent living alone.

FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

In 1980, 84 percent of families in Minnesota were maintained jointly by a husband and wife, making that the predominant family form. Another 13 percent of families were headed by women, while 3 percent were headed by men.

The proportion of married-couple families has decreased in the last 10 years, while the proportion of female-headed families has grown. In 1970, 90 percent of families were maintained by married couples while 8 percent were maintained by women alone. The 1980 figure for male-headed families is estimated at 2 percent, since their numbers were too small for an accurate count.

Most households consist of husband-wife families



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In this publication, "husband-wife family" and "married-couple family" are used interchangeably. "Female-headed family" means a family headed by a woman with no husband present, and "male-headed family" means a family headed by a man with no wife present.)

The popular image of a "typical family" includes a married couple with one or two young children, an employed father and a homemaker not employed outside the home. This image has never represented the diversity of family types, and is less accurate than ever in 1980:

- Almost half of the state's families, 46 percent, have no children. Such families include married couples without children and those whose children are grown. They also include non-marital relationships, such as two sisters living together.
- Only 43 percent of families have three or four members, and many of these are single-parent families or families without children.
- Less than one-third of families are supported by only one wage earner. Married-couple families supported by just one earner represent only about one-fourth of all Minnesota families. In fact, both husband and wife are in the labor force in 57 percent of married-couple families.

There are some differences in family types by region in Minnesota. In the seven-county metro area, 16 percent of families are female-headed, compared with 10 percent in the balance of the state. Families outside the Twin Cities have consistently lower incomes, from 65 to 90 percent of incomes for comparable families in the Twin Cities area.

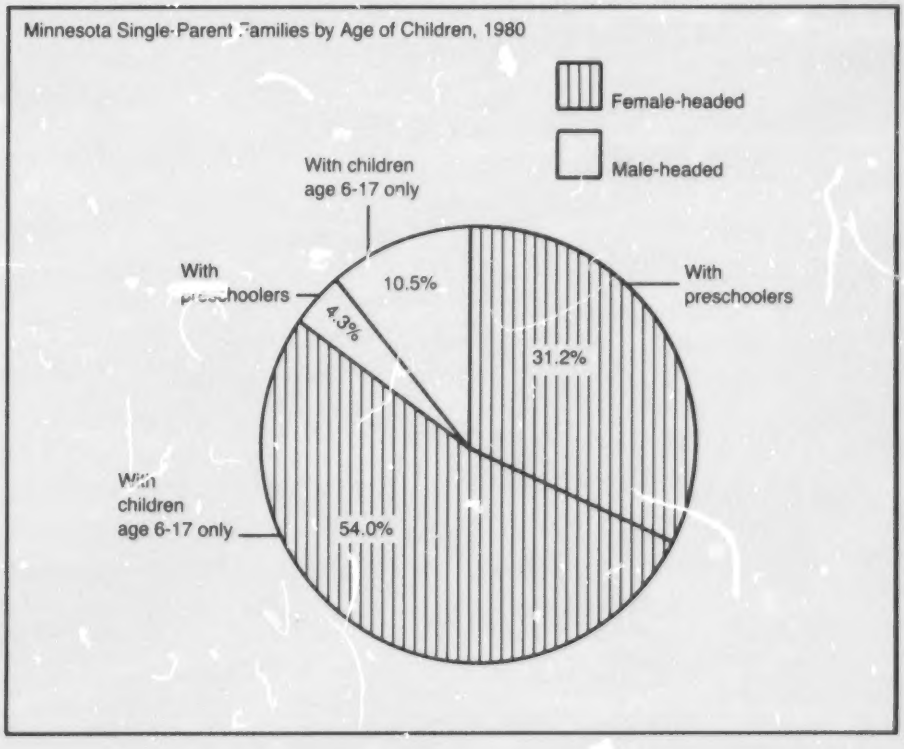
FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES

The number of female-headed families in Minnesota has increased by 46 percent over the last decade. This group is of special concern because it is growing so quickly and because it is economically vulnerable.

Median income for female-headed families in the state was $11,356 in 1980 — abouth three-fifths of the median for male-headed families and only half of the median for married-couple families. Almost one in four families headed by women had incomes below the poverty level in 1979.

Although not all female-headed families have children, it is primarily the presence of children that contributes to poverty for this group. Female-headed families without children had a median income of $15,574 in 1979, representing 77 percent of the median for married-couple families without children. By contrast, female-headed families with children had a median income of only $9,201 — 39 percent of the median for their married-couple counterparts.

Most single-parent families consist of women with school-age children



Female-headed families are more likely than any other family type to have children. 62 percent of these families, compared with 54 percent of married couples and 36 percent of male-headed families, have at least one child at home.

Female-headed families are about as likely as married couples to have preschool-age children, 23 percent and 25 percent respectively. By contrast, only 10 percent of male-headed families have children this young.

Women raising children alone have very high labor force rates: 46 percent of those with children under age 3, 65 percent of those with children age 3 to 5, and 83 percent for those with children age 6 to 17. The rate for those with the youngest children is about the same as that for married women with very small children. However, the rate for those with children age 3 and over is significantly higher than that for married women. The rate for those with children age 6 to 17 is close to the rate of 86 percent for working-age men.

The high labor force rates of female single parents reflect economic necessity. Almost two-thirds of married-couple families have two or more earners in the family, and a majority of these families have both husband and wife in the labor force. One-third of female-headed families have two or more workers, but the second wage-earner is most likely a teenager with a part-time or summer job. The combination of lower earnings for women generally and fewer wage-earners in female-headed families contributes to low incomes and high poverty rates for this group.

Poverty rates are higher for this family type than for any other. Twenty-three percent of female-headed families had total incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Fully 51 percent of female-headed families with preschoolers had poverty-level incomes.

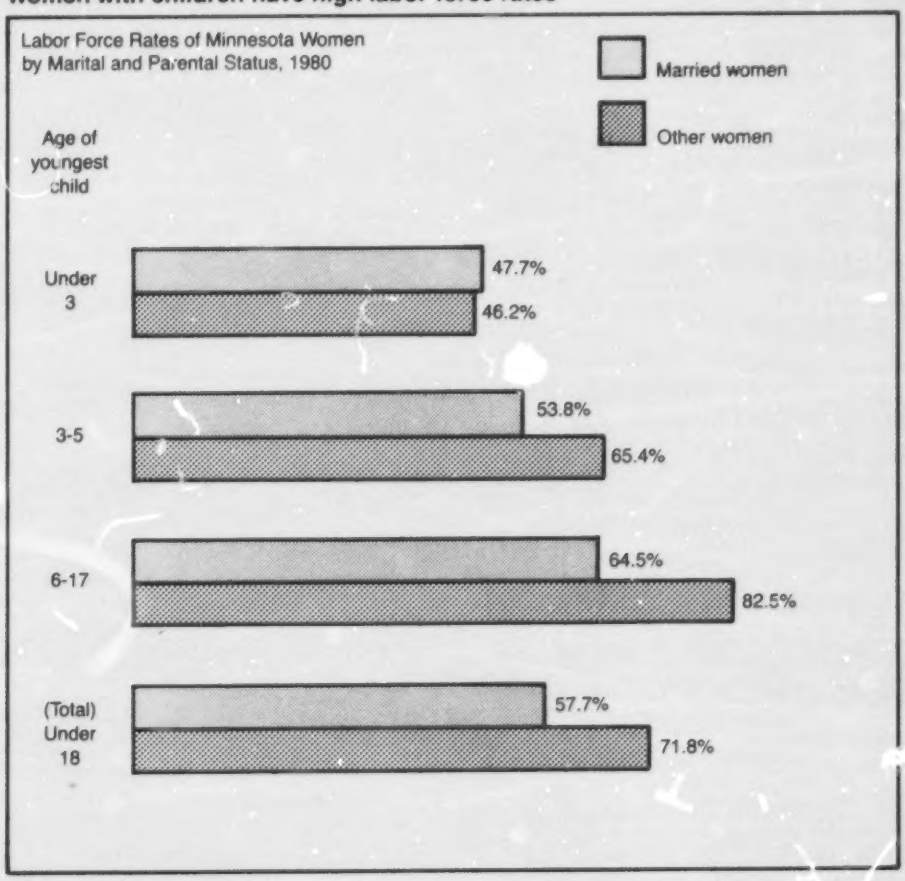
Overall, more than 24,000 female-headed families in the state are living in poverty, including more than 12,000 such families with children under age 6 and more than 8,000 such families with children age 6 to 17.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

Married-couple families tend to have more children than female-headed families — an average of 2.0 children for married-couple families with children, 1.8 children for female-headed families with children, and 1.6 children for male-headed families with children. This is explained in part by the fact that female single parents are younger than other parents.

Eighty-eight percent of children live in married-couple families, while 10 percent are in female-headed families and 2 percent are in male-headed families. The proportion in one-parent families, 12 percent, is up from 7 percent in Minnesota in 1970. However, it remains well below the national figure of 21 percent in 1980.

Women with children have high labor force rates



Divorce or separation of parents accounts for 69 percent of American children who live in single-parent families. Based on divorce rates and other factors, the Census Bureau estimates that almost half of children born today will live in a single-parent family at some time in their childhood.

NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

The number of non-family households in Minnesota has increased from 21 percent of the state's households in 1970 to 28 percent in 1980. Non-family households may consist of two or more people, a group of college roommates, an older woman with boarders, unmarried couples, or other situations. However, more than four-fifths of non-family households in the state are occupied by people living alone.

Slightly more than half of one-person households are located in the Twin Cities area. More than three-fifths of people living alone are women.

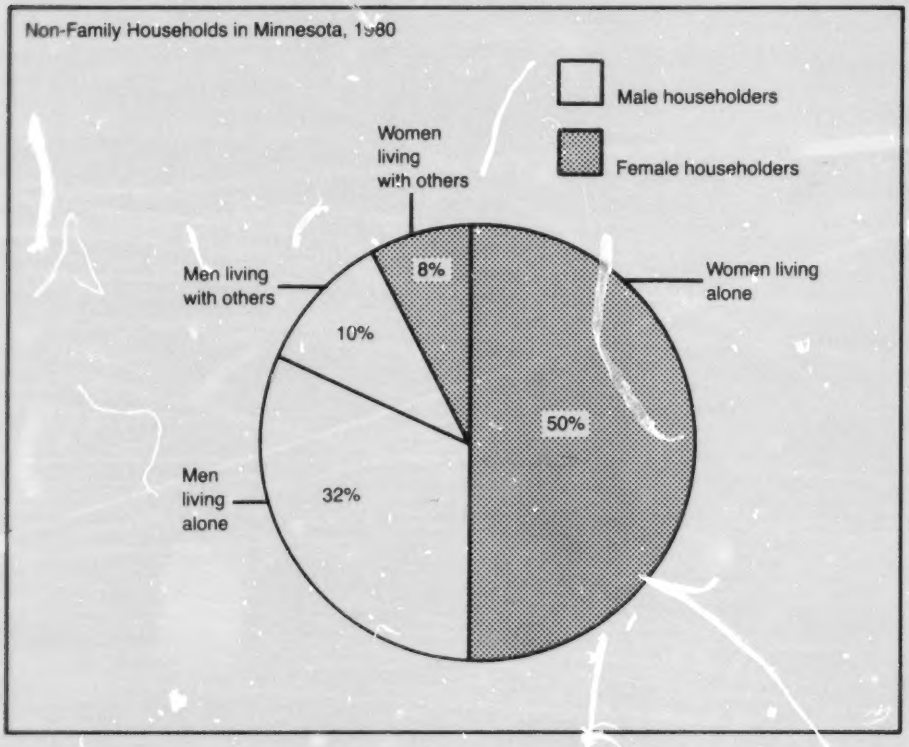
This group is second only to female single parents in economic vulnerability. Men who live alone have a relatively high poverty rate, at 15 percent. However, women living alone have an even higher rate, at 22 percent. There are about 46,000 women and 18,000 men in the state who live alone and in poverty.

The economic differences between male and female one-person households are attributable in part to age differences. The majority of the women are age 65 or above, while the majority of the men are under age 45. About an equal proportion of men and women are age 45 to 64.

Because they are older, the women are more likely to be widowed and less likely to be in the labor force. Nationally, 84 percent of men living alone and only 44 percent of women living alone are divorced, separated or single; 56 percent of women living alone and only 16 percent of their male counterparts are widowed.

About 14 percent of non-family households have two or more occupants. There is a public perception that the numbers of unmarried couples living together has increased in recent years. This may be true, but the numbers of these households are so small that they are difficult to measure.

Women maintain most non-family households



Labor Force Participation & Employment

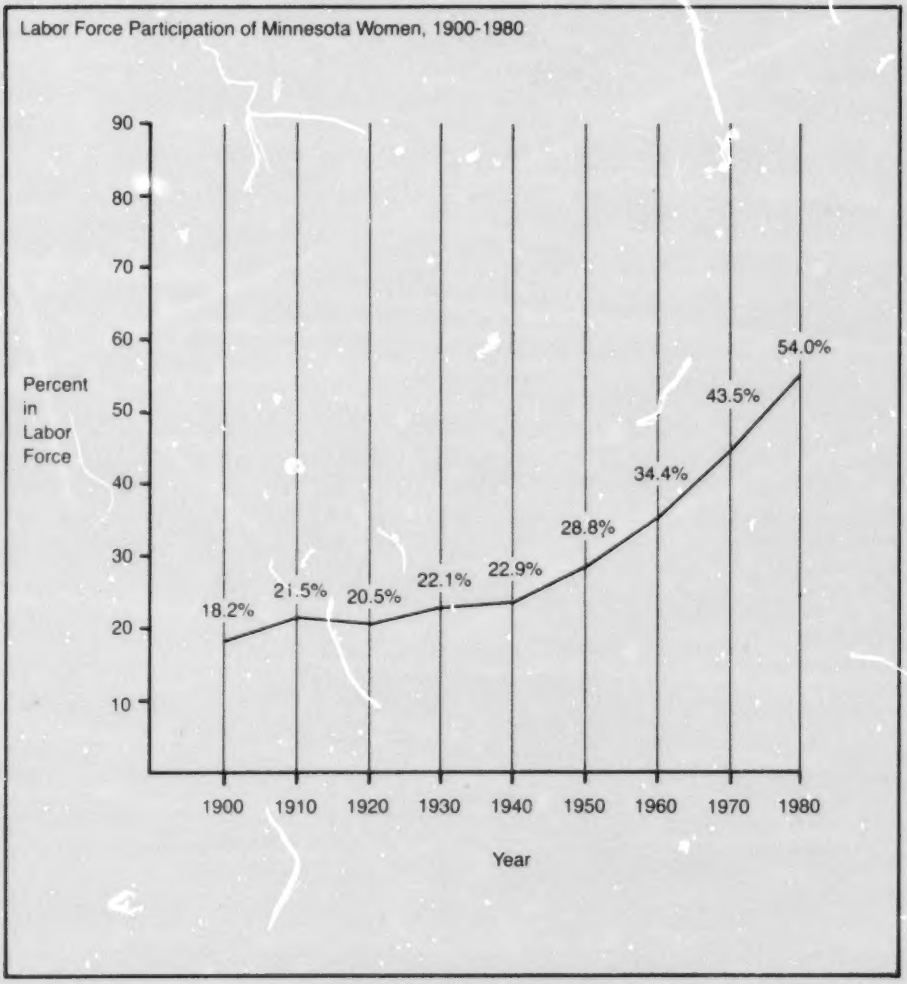
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

In the decade of the 70s, women continued the rapid influx into the labor force which began in the early 60s. More than three-quarters of a million Minnesotans who were employed or actively seeking employment in 1980 were women, representing 43 percent of the state labor force.

Overall, 64 percent of women of the usual working age, 16 to 64, are now in the labor force. This represents a dramatic increase from 50 percent in 1970 to 38 percent in 1960. By contrast, the labor force participation rate for men in the same age group has remained unchanged at 86 percent in each of those three years.

More than two-thirds of women age 16 to 44, and more than half of women age 45 to 64 were in the state work force in 1980. In 1970, women age 25 to 34 represented the only group of working age women with less than a 50 percent participation rate. This group experienced the largest labor force increases in the 70s, and a larger number of these women are now in the work force than any other group. The majority of these women are married and have children — factors which once tended to keep women at home full-time.

Dramatic increases have occurred in women's employment



Note: Percentages are for women age 14 and over for 1900 to 1960, and for women age 16 and over for 1970 and 1980. The term "gainful workers" was used from 1900 to 1930.

Labor force rates for women age 45 to 64 increased less than those of other groups, from 50 percent to 54 percent. Although the growth in participation for these midlife women is less dramatic, it nevertheless continues a pattern of over twenty years. There was a decline in labor force rates for women age 65 and over, similar to rate declines for men in this age group.

LABOR FORCE BY MARITAL AND PARENTAL STATUS

Labor force rates have increased for women regardless of marital and parental status. In 1970, only 41 percent of married women age 16 and over were in the work force. By 1980, this had increased to 54 percent. The rate for unmarried women rose from 48 percent in 1970 to 55 percent in 1980.

Rates for women with children are consistently higher than those for women without children, in part because those with children are generally younger. For all women with children, labor force rates increased from 41 percent to 60 percent in the last decade. Overall, half of mothers of preschoolers and two-thirds of mothers with school-age children are now in the labor force.

Not surprisingly, the older the children, the more likely the mother is to be in the work force. In 1980, almost half of those with children under 3, more than half of those with children age 3 to 5, and two-thirds of those with children age 6 to 17 were in the labor force.

Unmarried (single, separated, divorced, or widowed) women with children have higher labor force rates than married women except when their children are under age 3. Almost two-thirds of unmarried mothers of 3 to 5 year olds, and 83 percent of unmarried mothers of school-age children, are in the work force.

PART-TIME/FULL-TIME STATUS OF WORKERS

More than 571,000 employed Minnesotans work part-time, defined as less than 35 hours per week. While women's labor force participation rates are changing to more closely approximate those of men, differences in hours of work remain. Forty percent of women, compared with 15 percent of men, have part-time employment.

More than one-third of women who work part-time work at least 50 weeks per year, demonstrating a significant attachment to the labor market.

Overall, 60 percent of employed women work full-time, while another 14 percent work part-time year-round and another 26 percent work part-time for part of the year.

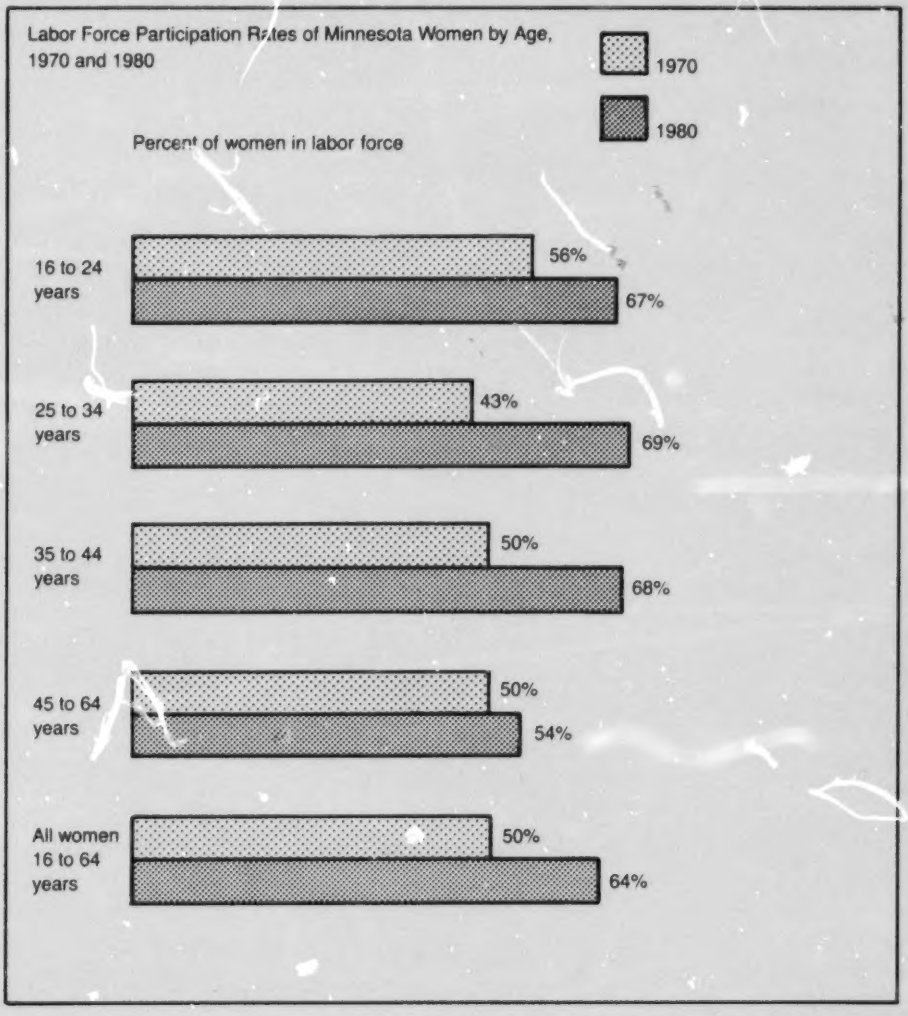
WORKERS BY FAMILY TYPE

About 10 percent of Minnesota families have no earners. They are supported by other kinds of income, such as Social Security, public assistance, or income from investments. Female-headed families have the largest proportion of no-earner families, with 17 percent having no employed family members.

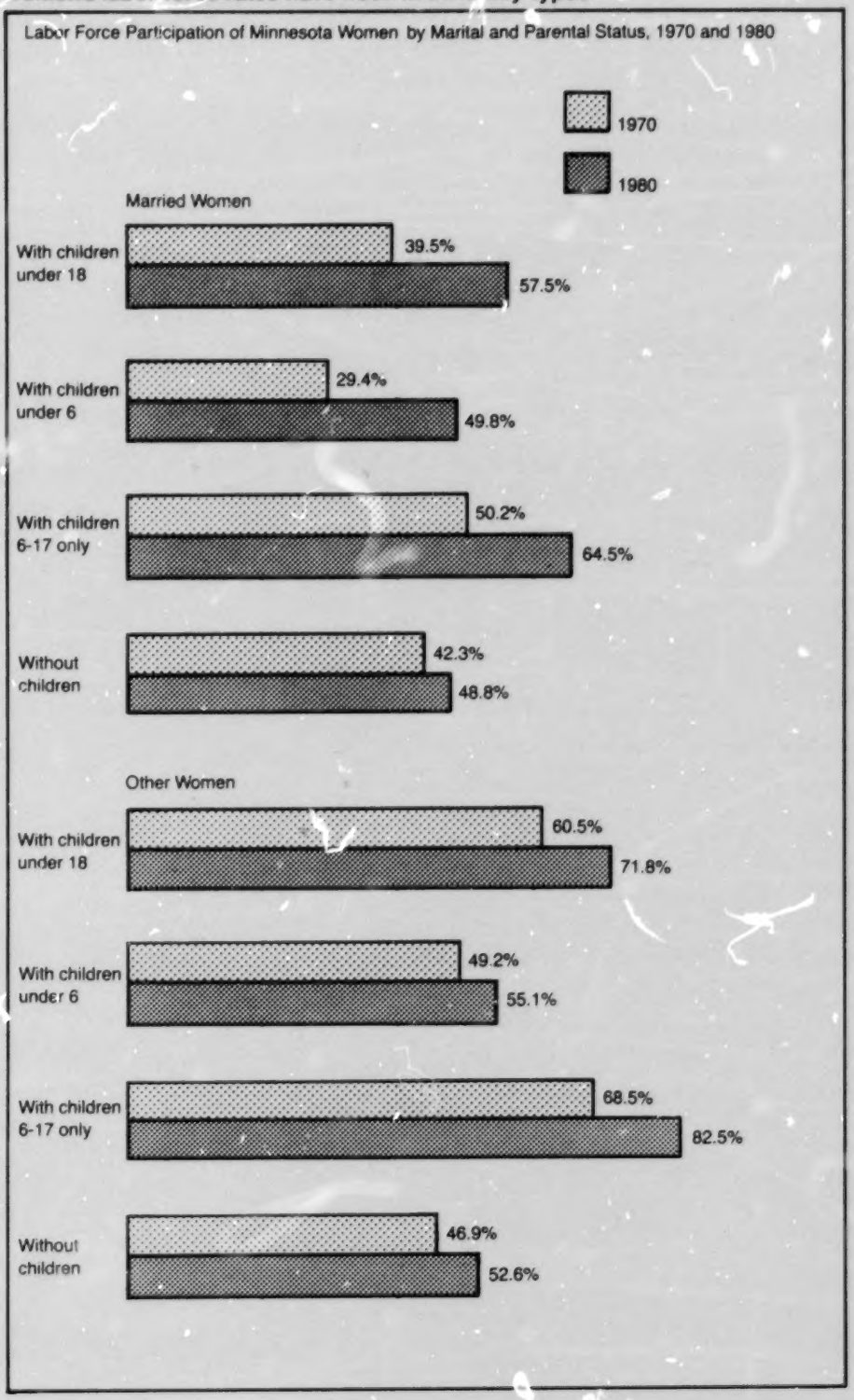
The one-earner family is no longer the norm. About three-fifths of Minnesota families, 61 percent, are supported by two or more earners. In 1970, only 45 percent of families had this many workers.

In 57 percent of married-couple families, both husband and wife are employed. The trend toward more earners is also apparent in other family types: 33 percent of female-headed families and 47 percent of male-headed families have two or more wage earners.

Labor force participation has risen significantly, especially among younger women



Women's labor force rates have risen in all family types



CLASS OF WORKER AND OCCUPATION

There are few differences between women and men in class of worker, that is, type of employer. About three-fourths of both groups are employed in the private sector, while 13 percent of men and 19 percent of women hold government jobs. Men are more likely than women to be self-employed: 13 percent of men compared with 5 percent of women.

The division of occupations into "male" jobs and "female" jobs continued unabated in the 1970s. Forty-nine percent of all persons in the state labor force in 1980 were in jobs which were either male-dominated (80 percent or more men) or female-dominated (80 percent or more women).

More than one-third of employed women in the state hold one of just five occupations: secretaries, stenographers and typists; miscellaneous administrative support occupations; health service occupations; bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks; and health assessment and treating occupations.

Three-fifths of employed women are in only 10 of the 70 occupational groups: the five groups above as well as food service occupations, elementary and secondary school teachers; retail sales workers; personal service workers, and non-precision machine operators.

The large majority of women are performing clerical or service work. Although women account for almost half of those in "professional specialty occupations," most of these women are nurses or non-college teachers. Excluding these occupations, women would account for only 24 percent of those in professional specialities.

Despite some gains in specific occupations, women are still under-represented in blue-collar jobs. They account for only 15 percent of those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, and for only 19 percent of those in precision production, craft, and repair occupations. These two groups together account for 48 percent of employed men.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

Female labor force participation is consistently higher in the Twin Cities area than in the balance of the state. For working-age women in Region 11, the rate was 70 percent, compared with 58 percent in the rest of the state. Although the difference exists for every age group of women, the disparity is less pronounced among women age 35 and over.

Women with children in the Twin Cities are more likely than their counterparts in the rest of the state to be in the labor force, 63 percent compared with 57 percent. The highest labor force rate for any group of women is 84 percent for unmarried women with school-age children in Region 11. The lowest rate, 43 percent, is for women without children in the balance of the state.

Women outside the Twin Cities are somewhat more likely to work part-time. However, 58 percent work full-time and 47 percent work year-round.

Families in Region11 are more likely than those in the balance of the state to be supported by more than one wage-earner. However, a majority of families in both areas — 65 percent of those in Region 11 and 58 percent of those in the rest of the state — have two or more workers. Both spouses are employed in 62 percent of Region 11 married-couple families and in 53 percent of balance of state married-couple families.

Women outside the Twin Cities are somewhat more likely to hold government jobs and less likely to hold private sector jobs.

In the balance of the state, women are better represented among technical workers than they are in the Twin Cities area. However, the primary regional difference is that Twin Cities women are more likely to hold clerical jobs, while women in the rest of the state are more likely to hold service jobs.

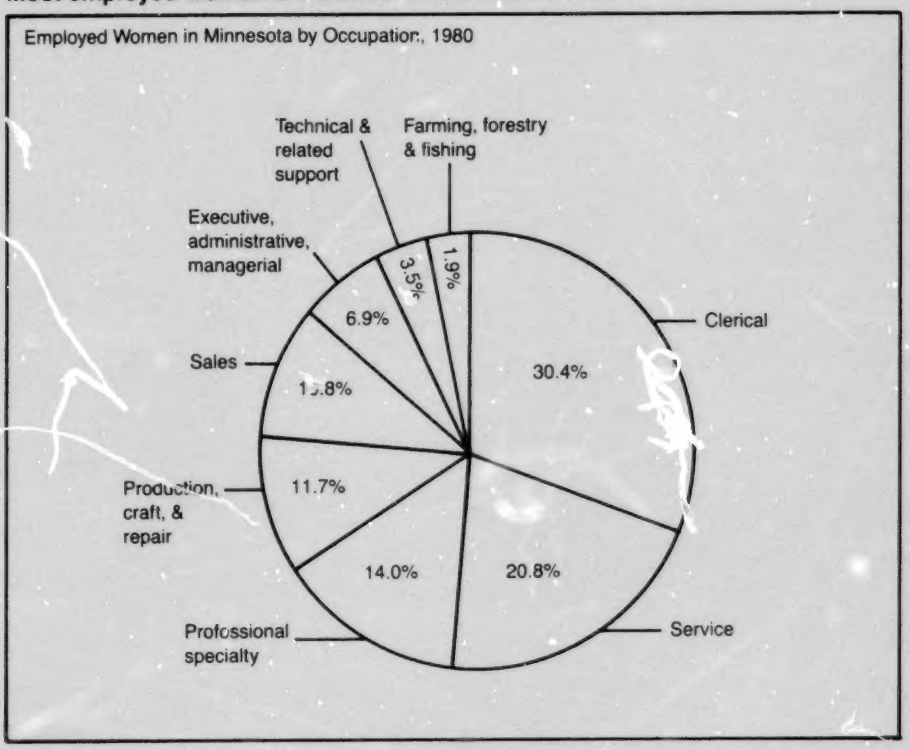
MINNESOTA — U.S. COMPARISONS

Women in Minnesota have consistently higher labor force participation rates than the national average. In 1980, 50 percent of American women age 16 and over were in the work force, compared with 54 percent of Minnesota women in this age group. Similar differences are evident for men, 77 percent in Minnesota versus 75 percent nationally in the work force.

One reason for these differences may be the generally higher level of educational attainment in Minnesota, since education is strongly associated with labor force participation. Generally higher educational levels in Region 11 help to account for the higher labor force rates in that area compared with the balance of the state.

Nationally, 46 percent of women with children under 6 are in the labor force, compared with 50 percent in Minnesota. Fifty-six percent of all women with children are in the work force nationally, compared with 60 percent in Minnesota.

Most employed women are clerical or service workers



Income & Earnings

Census data on income of individuals and families are for the year prior to the census survey. That is, the 1980 census reports on 1979 income. Income figures tend to change more quickly than demographic patterns, and 1979 figures will seem low to the contemporary reader. Although the 1979 figures are not good indicators of 1984 incomes, they illustrate variations by sex which are known to persist. That is, although the median income for men in 1979 is considerably lower than the 1984 median, it is safe to assume that the relationship between median incomes of men and women has changed very little between 1979 and 1984.

Income level is associated with source of income, household type, marital status, presence of children, geographic area, and age. The most significant factor, however, is sex: women's incomes are consistently lower than men's incomes.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME

Personal income varies considerably with age. The lowest median annual incomes for Minnesota women are among those age 65 and over, at $3,651, while the highest median income for women is $6,139 in the 45 to 64 age group. This represents 55 percent and 34 percent, respectively, of the income for men in these age groups.

By far the largest source of income for both men and women is wage and salary income: 78 percent of men and 72 percent of women had this type of income. Among those age 65 and over, 23 percent of men and 13 percent of women had some wage or salary income.

Men are three times as likely as women to have income from self-employment. Nine percent of men compared with 3 percent of women had some income from nonfarm self-employment, while 8 percent of men and 2 percent of women had income from farm self-employment.

The facts do not support the stereotype of older women with large incomes from invesments. Men are 1.5 times as likely as women to have income from interest, dividends, or rental property. The median amount of investment income was $405 for men and $406 for women.

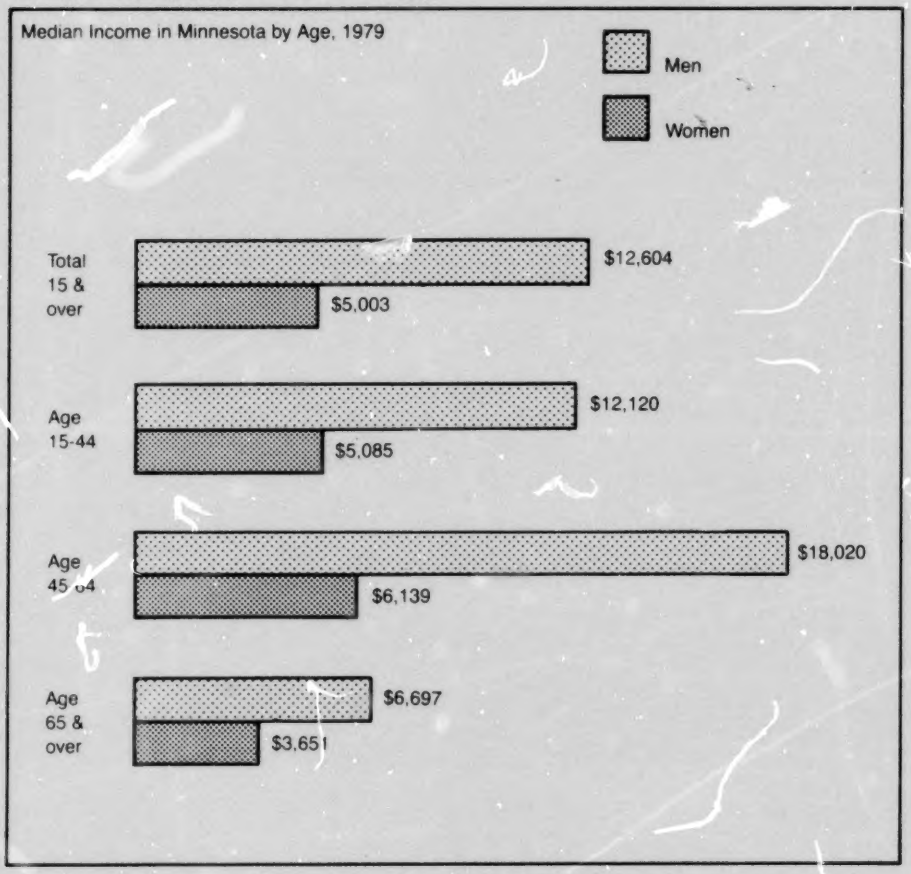
Not surprisingly, Social Security is a major source of income for Minnesotans age 65 and older: 86 percent of men and 90 percent of women in this age group had some income from this source.

However, average Social Security income is low: at $3,609 for men age 65 and over and $2,566 for women in this age group.

Women are more likely than men to have income from public assistance — 5 percent of women and 2 percent of men receive Supplemental Security Income, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Women's median income is far below the median for men for all income sources except investments and public assistance.

The earnings gaps persists at all ages



EARNINGS

Earnings are the most important source of income for both women and men. Since women are less likely to be employed, and less likely to be employed full-time, their earnings are lower than men. But even when controlling for these and other factors, the centuries old "earnings gap" remains.

The state's earnings gap is larger than the national average. In 1979, Minnesota women employed full-time year-round earned $10,005 compared with $17,704 for their male counterparts — only 57 cents, on the average, for each dollar earned by men.

The comparable national figure for 1980 was 60 cents. The national earnings gap has hovered at about this level for more than twenty years, with a high point of 61 cents in 1960 and a low point of 57 cents in 1973.

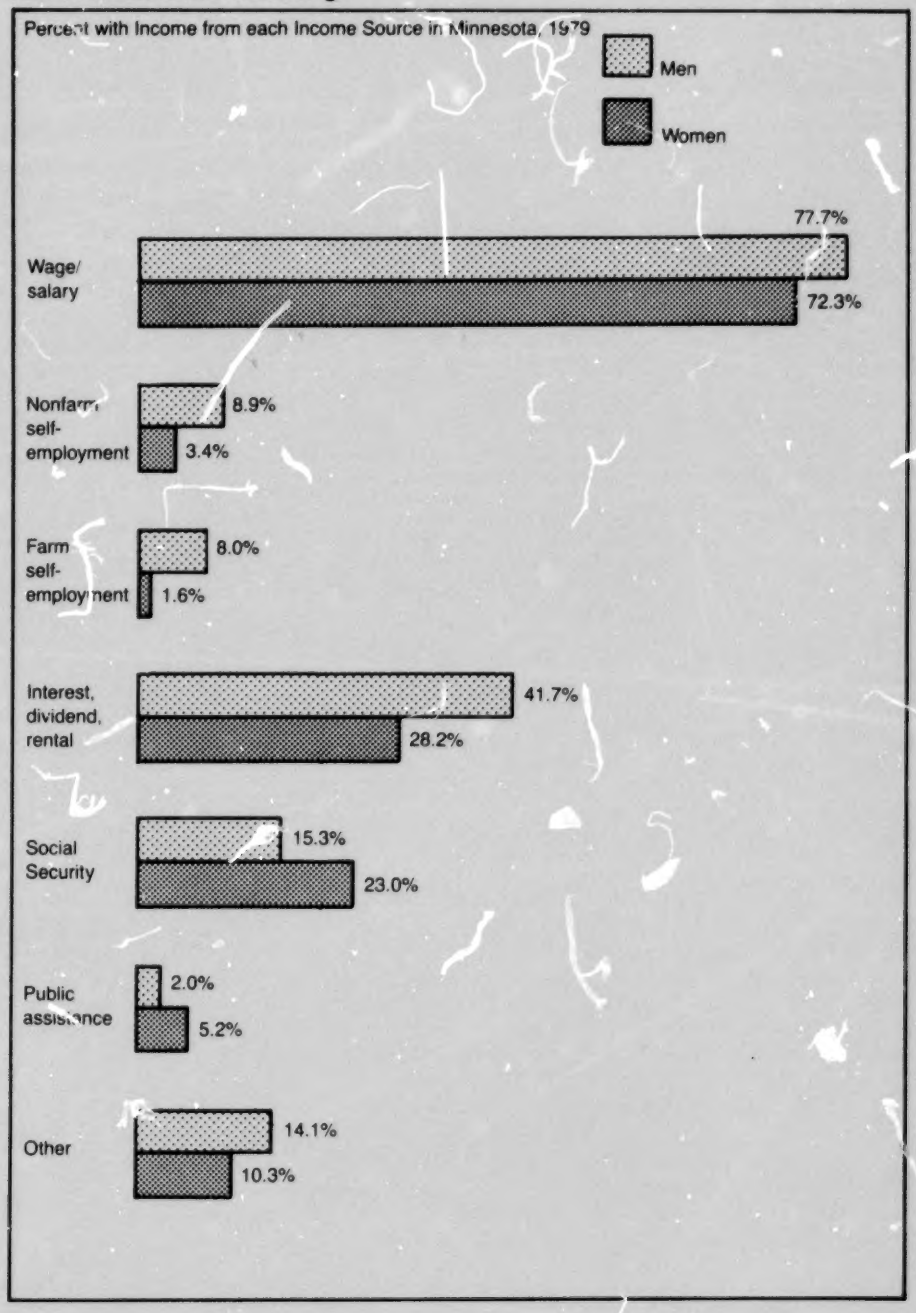
Earnings for Minnesota women peak at age 25 to 34. This earnings peak of $11,005 for women is only sightly above the lowest earnings for any age group of men -- $11,003 for those age 65 and over.

Earnings for both men and women increase with increasing levels of educational attainment. However, Minnesota parallels national patterns in that women earn less than men at every educational level.

Female college graduates earn about the same as men with an eighth grade education — and women who have attended graduate school earn less than male high school dropouts. Female high school graduates earn 56 cents for every dollar earned by their male counterparts, while female college graduates earn 62 cents for every dollar earned by men with this much education.

The earnings gap has been widely studied, and the gap persists even when controlling for factors such as occupation, industry, geographic area, labor force experience, and other characteristics of employed persons and their jobs.

Most income is from earnings



HOUSEHOLD & FAMILY INCOME

Lower income and earnings for individual women result in lower incomes for households and families headed by women.

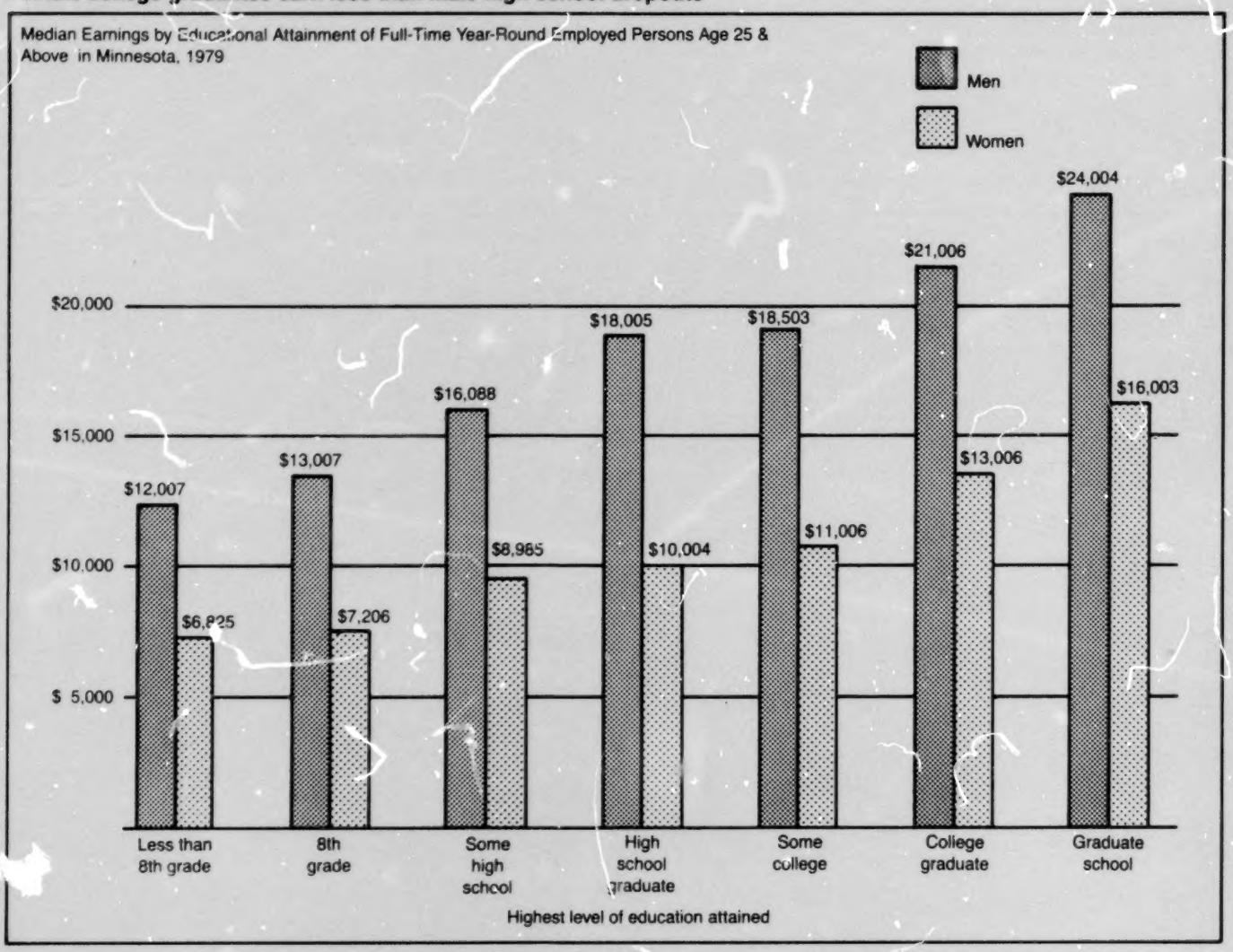
Since most people living alone are women, and most women living alone are age 65 or over, it is not surprising that one-person households are economically vulnerable. In addition, these households are supported by only one person, while most Minnesota families have more than one wage earner.

Median income for female one-person households was $6,483 in 1979, 59 percent of the $11,039 median for male one-person households. Both figures are well below the average of $22,533 for married-couple families in the state.

For both men and women living alone, median income decreases at older ages. For female one-person households, the median ranges from $10,000 for those under age 45 to $4,610 for those age 65 and over. For their male counterparts, the median ranges from $13,311 for those under age 45 to $5,193 for those age 65 and over.

Married-couple families have the highest incomes of any household type, in part because they have more earners. Overall, the medians are $22,533 for married-couple families, $18,061 for male-headed families, and $11,356 for female-headed families. Male-headed families' income is 80 percent of the median for married couples, while income for female-headed families is only 50 percent of the married-couple median.

Female college graduates earn less than male high school dropouts



More than 44 percent of female-headed families have total family income of less than $10,000. By contrast, 24 percent of male-headed families and 14 percent of married-couple families have incomes this low.

Presence and age of children are additional critical factors in family income. Married-couple families with children tend to have higher incomes than those without children — medians are $23,880 for those with children and $20,169 for those without children. Married-couple families without children tend to be older, and older people generally have lower incomes. In addition, married-couple families with children have more wage-earners: older children can provide child care so that both spouses can maintain employment, and older children or other family members may also be wage-earners.

Income for male-headed families does not vary significantly with the presence of children. The statewide medians are $17,502 for male-headed families with children and $18,152 for these families without children.

Although incomes are low for all groups of female-headed families, they are even lower for female-headed families with children. Statewide, the median income was $9,201 for female-headed families with children, compared with $15,574 for those without children. More than half of female-headed families with children had income under $10,000 in 1979.

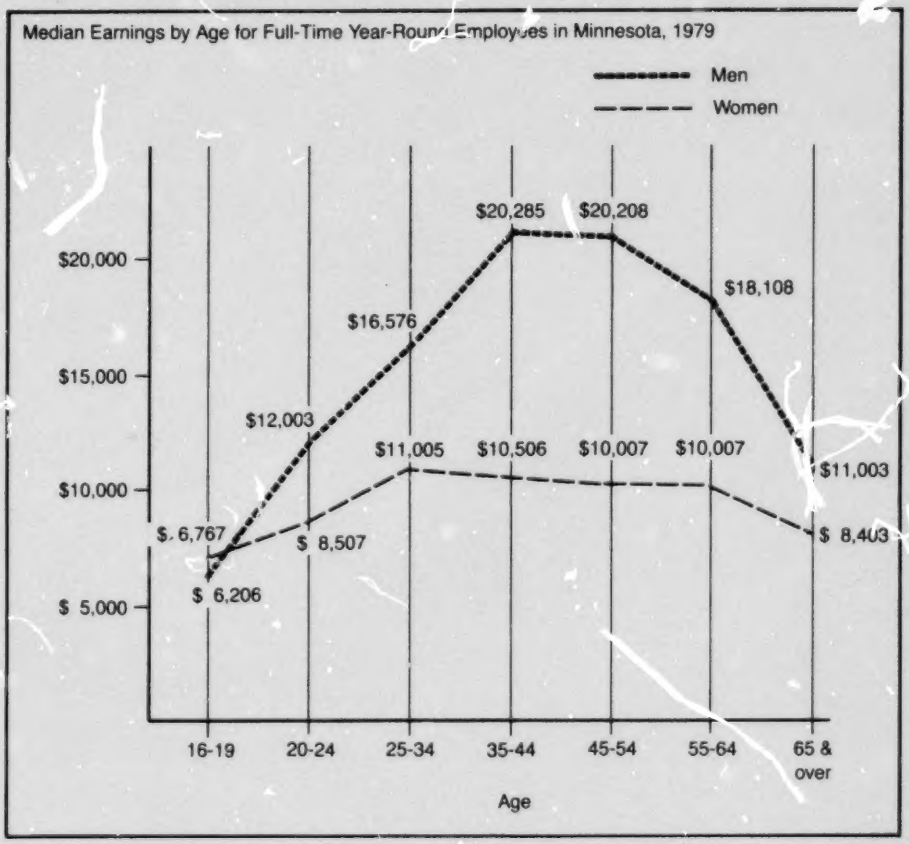
Women in these families have high labor force participation rates, but their earnings are low. Lack of adequate, affordable child care often means that these mothers work at low-paid part-time jobs.

Age of children is strongly associated with income level for all family types, and in each case incomes are lower for those with preschool-age children. Married-couple families with preschoolers have incomes which are 76 percent, on the average, of the median for married-couple families with school-age children. Male-headed families with preschoolers have incomes at 64 percent of the median for their counterparts with school-age children. However, female-headed families with preschoolers are at the greatest disadvantage: their median income is only 53 percent of the median for female-headed families with school age children, or 29 percent of the median for married-couple families with preschoolers.

Geographic area is an additional important factor in family income. Families in the Twin Cities area invariably have higher median income than their counterparts in the balance of the state. Those in the balance of the state have median incomes ranging from 65 percent to 90 percent of those for comparable families in Region 11.

Income patterns are fairly predictable when taking into account family type, region, and parental status. The highest median income, $31,324, is for married-couple families with school-age children in Region 11. The lowest median income for all groups is that of female-headed families with preschool-age children in the balance of the state, at $5,588.

Women's earnings remain fairly constant across different age groups



Poverty

POVERTY RATES FOR INDIVIDUALS

Poverty rates — the percentage of a particular group with income below the poverty level — are higher for women than for men.

More than 374,000 Minnesotans were living in poverty in 1979. This represents about 9 percent of the state's population. Of these, 41 percent were women, 33 percent were children, and 26 percent were men.

Poverty rates are highest for both men and women among those age 18 to 21 and among those age 65 and over. The highest rates, 19 percent for women and 13 percent for men, are for persons age 75 and above.

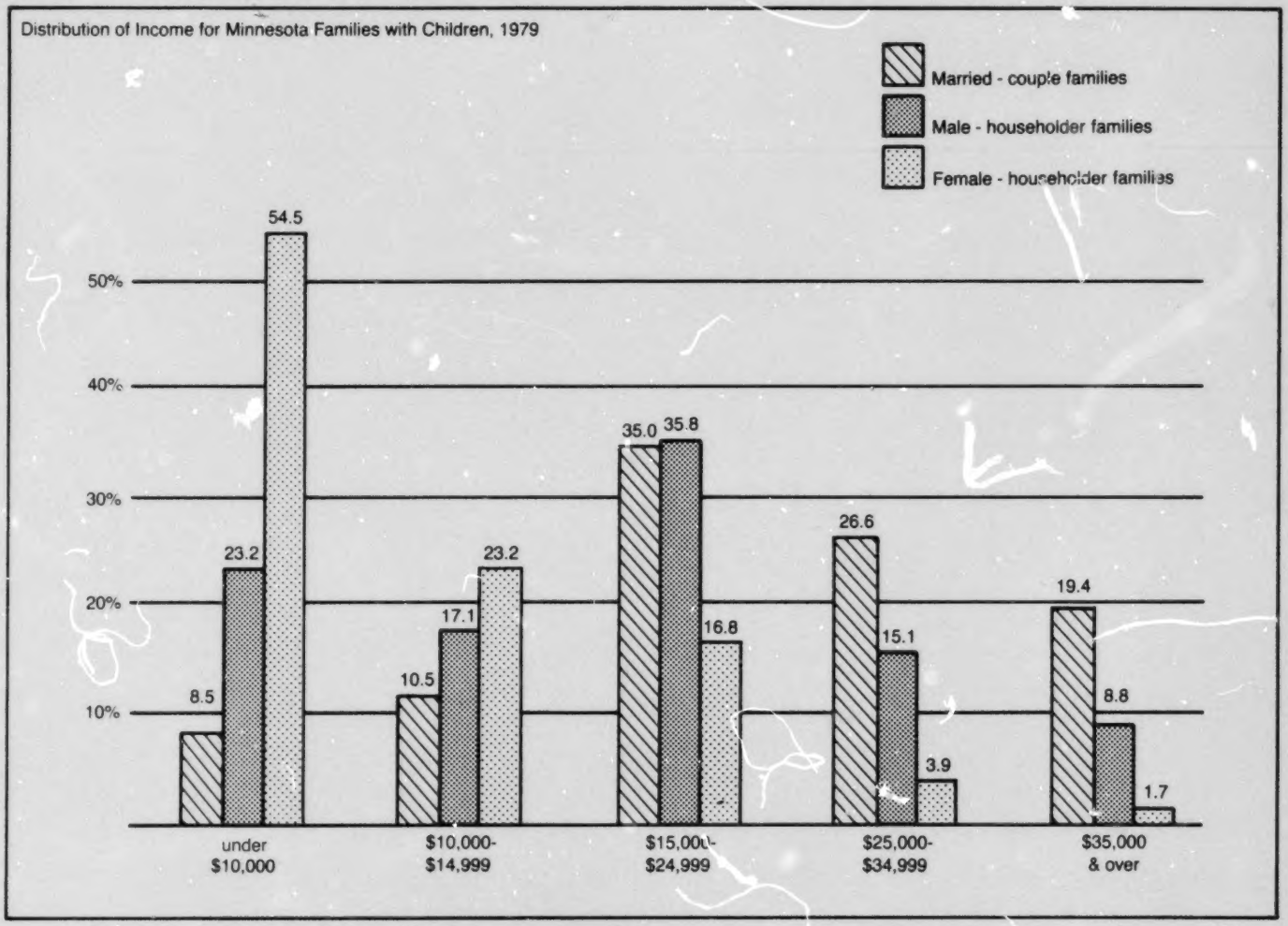
Six percent of women and 5 percent of men age 40 to 54 are poor, the lowest rates for any age group. This is explained in part by the fact that most people this age are married and living with their spouses, a life stage which is associated with economic well-being.

Marital status is a more significant predictor of poverty for women than for men. Women's poverty rates range from 6 percent for those who are currently married to 36 percent for those who are separated. For men, rates range from 5 percent for those who are married to 18 percent for those who are widowed.

Poverty rates are consistently higher in the balance of the state than in Region 11. However, differences by sex and age are evident in both regions. Thirteen percent of children in the balance of the state, compared with 8 percent in Region 11, are poor. For women, poverty rates are 13 percent in the balance of the state, compared with 8 percent in Region 11. Comparable rates are 10 percent and 5 percent for men.

The highest rate by region and age is for women age 75 and over living outside the Twin Cities area: almost one-quarter of these women had poverty-level incomes in 1979.

Female-headed families have the lowest incomes



Not surprisingly, persons not in the labor force are more likely to be poor, often two or three times as likely as those who are in the labor force. Overall, 15 percent of women not in the labor force and 14 percent of men not in the labor force are poor.

Taking into consideration age, marital status, region, and labor force participation, it is possible to identify factors associated with poverty. Minnesotans are most likely to be poor if they meet one or more of the following criteria: female, under age 24 or over age 75, not currently married, not in the labor force, and living outside the Twin Cities area. Those least likely to be poor are male, between the ages of 25 and 64, currently married, in the labor force, and living in the Twin Cities.

POVERTY RATES BY FAMILY TYPE

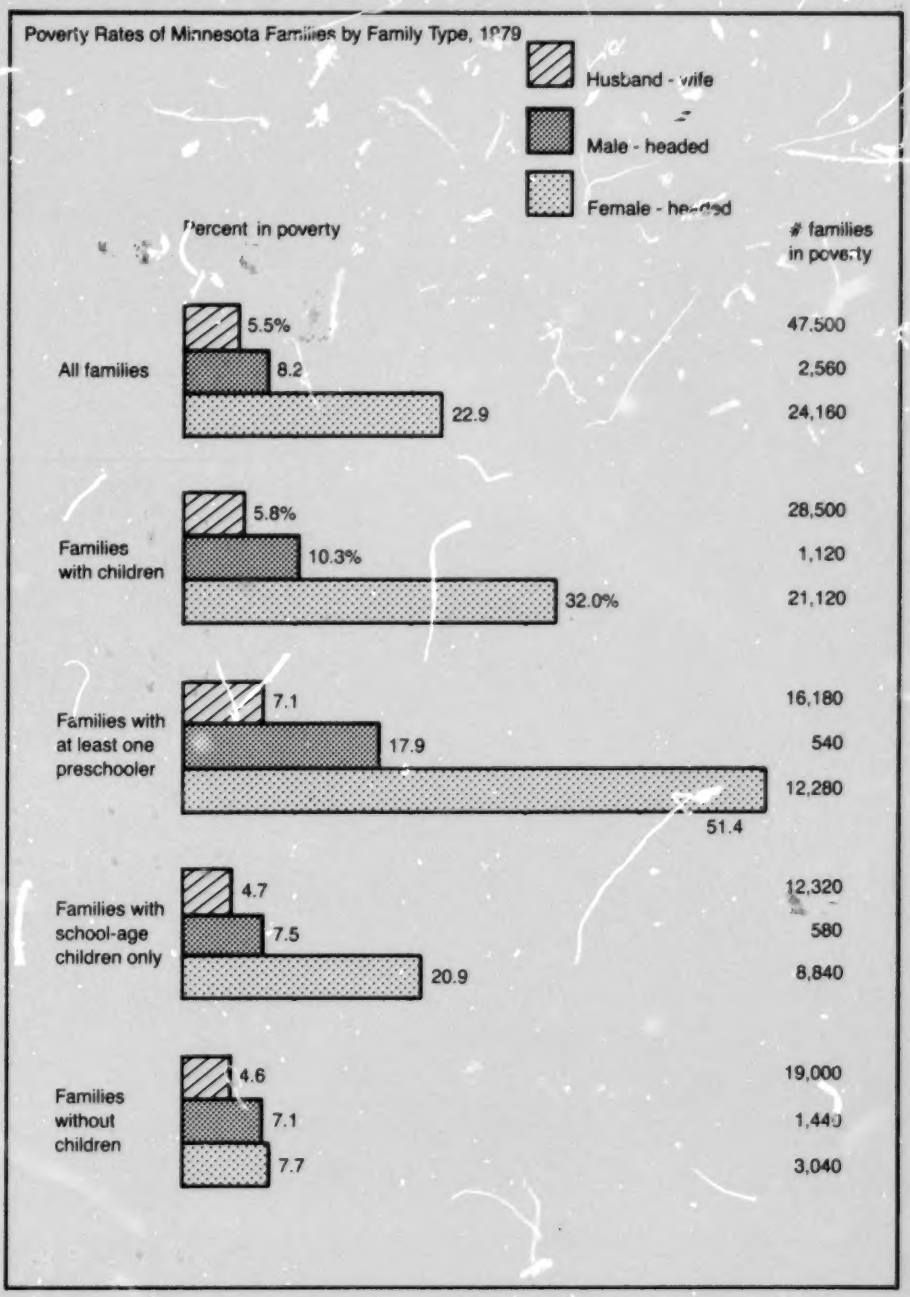
People living in families are generally less likely than those in non-family households to be poor. Twenty-two percent of women living alone and 15 percent of men living alone are poor. By contrast, about 7 percent of families have poverty-level incomes.

Families with children have a higher poverty rate, at 9 percent, than those without children, at 5 percent. Those with preschool-age children are more likely than those with only school-age children to be poor, 11 percent compared with 7 percent.

Families maintained by women with no spouse present are most vulnerable: 23 percent of this group compared with 5 percent of husband-wife families and 8 percent of male-headed families had incomes below the poverty level in 1979.

Over one-half of female-headed families with children under age 6 are living in poverty. More than 122,000 children in Minnesota were in poverty in 1979.

Female-headed families are the most likely to be in poverty



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POVERTY POPULATION

More than a quarter of a million adult Minnesotans had incomes below the poverty level in 1979, and three-fifths of these poor people were women.

More than one-fourth of poor women, 29 percent, are age 65 or over. Only 20 percent of poor men are in this age group. Because of the larger numbers of women at older ages and their higher poverty rates, older women in poverty outnumber their male counterparts by over 2 to 1.

Married people are much less likely than those in other marital situations to be in poverty. Only 31 percent of poor women are married, compared with 57 percent of women in the general population. Forty-five percent of poor men are married, compared with 61 percent of men generally.

More than one-third of women in poverty are widowed (22 percent), separated (4 percent), or divorced (11 percent). Only about 1 in 10 poor men are widowed (5 percent), separated (1 percent), or divorced (6 percent).

Forty-two percent of working-age women and 63 percent of working-age men with poverty level incomes are in the labor force. The lower rate for women may be explained in part by the lack of adequate child care, since poor women are far more likely than their male counterparts to be single parents of preschoolers.

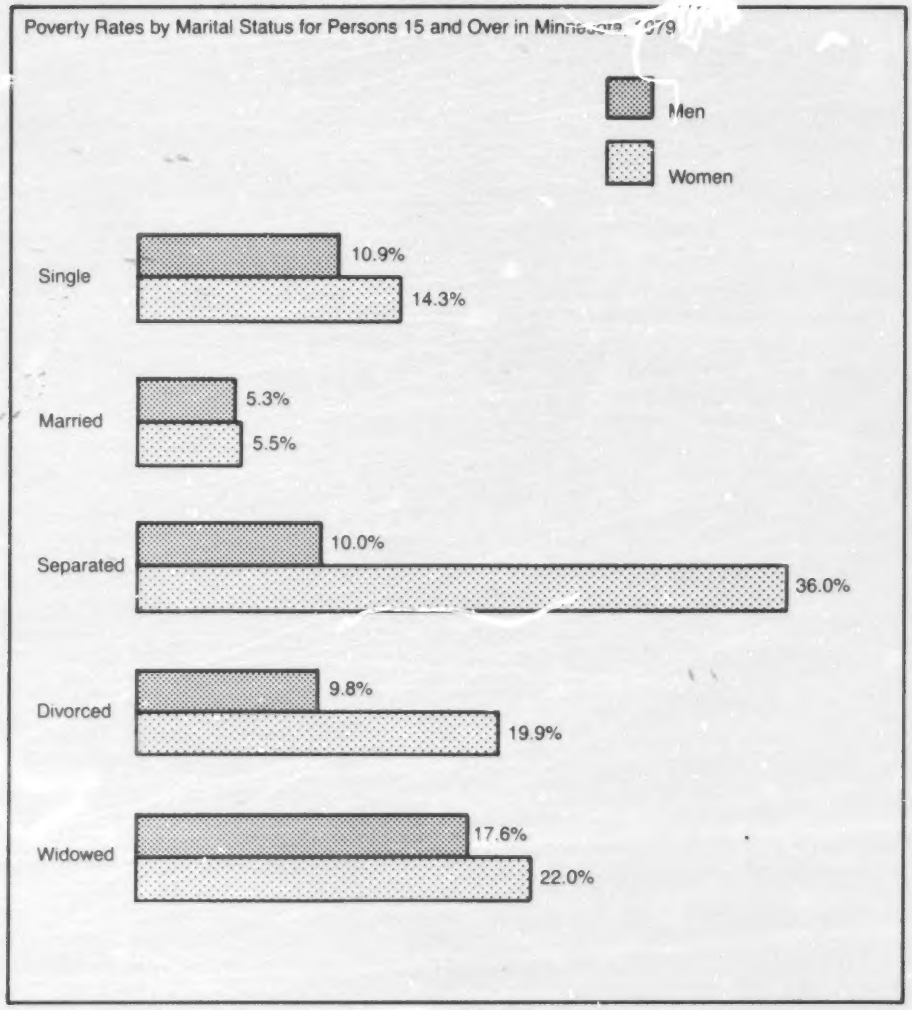
About 17 percent of poor men and about 28 percent of poor women live alone. This is particularly true for older women: 72 percent of poor women age 75 and over live alone.

There were more than 74,000 Minnesota families with below-poverty incomes in 1979. Of these, 64 percent were married-couple families, 33 percent were female-headed families, and 3 percent were male-headed families.

Although female-headed families represent only 13 percent of families in Minnesota, they account for 33 percent of families living in poverty. The proportion of poor families headed by women represents a large increase in the last decade, up from one-fourth to one-third of all poor families in Minnesota. Nationally, an even larger proportion, of families in poverty, 45 percent, are headed by women.

More than two-thirds of poor families have children, and 39 percent have at least one child under age 6. Eighty-seven percent of female-headed families in poverty, compared with only 60 percent of married-couple families in poverty, have children. Less than half of male-headed families in poverty have children.

Married people have the lowest poverty rates



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* Less than 0.1 percent.

— Not applicable.

Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 1. Population by Age: 1980

Age	Minnesota				
	Female		Male		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Females as Percent of Total
ALL AGES TOTAL	**2,078,002**	**100.0%**	**1,997,968**	**100.0%**	**51.0%**
Under 3 years	93,445	4.5	97,958	4.9	48.8
3 to 4 years	56,178	2.7	59,560	3.0	48.5
5 to 14 years	307,638	14.8	322,236	16.1	48.8
15 to 17 years	114,972	5.5	122,215	6.1	48.5
18 to 21 years	164,249	7.9	158,373	7.9	50.9
22 to 24 years	117,080	5.6	116,365	5.8	50.2
25 to 34 years	337,240	16.2	339,549	17.0	49.8
35 to 44 years	225,389	10.9	223,807	11.2	50.2
45 to 54 years	192,807	9.3	188,837	9.5	50.5
55 to 64 years	186,687	9.0	171,967	8.6	52.1
65 to 74 years	150,174	7.2	119,746	6.0	55.6
75 to 84 years	97,360	4.7	60,388	3.0	61.7
85 and over	34,783	1.7	16,967	0.9	67.2
Under 16 years	**493,728**	**23.8**	**519,819**	**26.0**	**48.7**
16 to 64 years	**1,301,957**	**62.7**	**1,281,048**	**64.1**	**50.4**
65 years and over	**282,317**	**13.6**	**197,101**	**9.9**	**58.9**
Median Age	**30.2 years**	—	**28.4 years**	—	—

Source: STF4 PB5 PB6

Table 2. Population by Age and Region: 1980

Age	Minnesota								
	Region 11				Balance of State				Percent of Minnesota Females in Region 11
	Female		Male		Female		Male		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
ALL AGES TOTAL	**1,021,730**	**100.0%**	**964,143**	**100.0%**	**1,056,272**	**100.0%**	**1,033,825**	**100.0%**	**49.2%**
Under 3 years	43,571	4.3	45,594	4.7	49,874	4.7	52,364	5.1	46.6
3 and 4 years	25,806	2.5	27,406	2.8	30,372	2.9	32,154	3.1	45.9
5 to 14 years	148,497	14.5	154,[illegible]24	16.1	159,141	15.1	167,542	16.2	48.3
15 to 17 years	54,170	5.3	57,[illegible]49	6.0	60,802	5.8	64,866	6.3	47.1
18 to 21 years	78,905	7.7	75,425	7.8	85,344	8.1	82,948	8.0	48.0
22 to 24 years	63,886	6.3	61,471	6.4	53,194	5.0	54,894	5.3	54.6
25 to 34 years	189,739	18.6	184,823	19.2	147,501	14.0	154,726	15.0	56.3
35 to 44 years	119,259	11.7	117,604	12.2	106,130	10.0	106,203	10.3	52.9
45 to 54 years	95,479	9.3	92,929	9.6	97,328	9.2	95,908	9.3	49.5
55 to 64 years	84,672	8.3	76,526	7.9	102,015	9.7	95,441	9.2	45.4
65 to 74 years	61,671	6.0	43,618	4.5	88,503	8.4	76,128	7.4	41.1
75 to 84 years	41,207	4.0	20,907	2.2	56,153	5.3	39,481	3.8	42.3
85 and over	14,868	1.5	5,797	0.6	19,915	1.9	11,170	1.1	42.7
Under 16 years	**235,085**	**23.0**	**246,693**	**25.6**	**258,643**	**24.5**	**273,126**	**26.4**	**47.6**
16 to 64 years	**668,899**	**65.5**	**647,128**	**67.1**	**633,058**	**59.9**	**633,920**	**61.3**	**51.4**
65 years and over	**117,746**	**11.5**	**70,322**	**7.3**	**164,571**	**15.6**	**126,779**	**12.3**	**41.7**
Median Age	**30.1 years**	—	**28.2 years**	—	**31.1 years**	—	**29.0 years**	—	—

Source: STF4 PB5 PB6

Table 3. Years of School Completed by Age: 1980

Years of School Completed	Minnesota			
	Total 25 and Over	Age 25 to 44	Age 45 to 64	Age 65 and Over
TOTAL FEMALES	**1,224,440**	**562,629**	**379,494**	**282,317**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 12 years	25.8	8.3	27.9	57.6
12 years	42.1	48.1	47.3	23.3
13 to 15 years	18.1	22.9	15.0	12.6
16 years and over	14.0	20.7	9.8	6.6
TOTAL MALES	**1,121,261**	**563,356**	**360,804**	**197,101**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 12 years	28.2	9.8	35.5	67.8
12 years	34.7	39.9	35.7	17.7
13 to 15 years	16.1	22.0	11.8	7.1
16 years and over	21.0	28.3	17.0	7.4

Source: STF4 PB 48

Table 4. Years of School Completed by Age and Region: 1980

Years of School Completed by Region	Minnesota			
	Total 25 and Over	Age 25 to 44	Age 45 to 64	Age 65 and Over
REGION 11				
Total Females	**606,892**	**308,998**	**180,148**	**117,746**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 12 years	19.8	6.9	21.7	51.0
12 years	43.0	44.4	49.7	28.7
13 to 15 years	19.6	24.0	16.5	12.7
16 years and Over	17.6	24.6	12.0	7.6
Total Males	**542,204**	**302,427**	**169,455**	**70,322**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 12 years	19.2	7.5	25.2	55.2
12 years	33.6	34.8	36.0	23.9
13 to 15 years	19.1	23.3	15.2	10.3
16 years and Over	28.0	34.3	23.6	11.6
BALANCE OF STATE				
Total Females	**617,548**	**253,631**	**199,346**	**164,571**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 12 years	31.5	10.0	33.5	62.3
12 years	41.3	52.4	45.2	19.4
13 to 15 years	16.6	21.6	13.6	12.5
16 years and Over	10.5	15.9	7.7	5.8
Total Males	**579,057**	**260,929**	**191,349**	**126,779**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 12 years	36.7	12.4	41.5	74.8
12 years	35.6	45.8	35.5	14.7
13 to 15 years	13.3	20.5	8.7	5.3
16 years and Over	14.4	21.3	11.2	5.1

Source: STF 4 PB 48

Table 5. Post-Secondary Enrollments in Minnesota by System and Full-time/Part-time Status: Fall 1980

	Full-Time		Part-Time		Total	
	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female
Total Student Enrollment	170,495	47.2%	56,922	59.5%	227,417	50.2%
University of Minnesota	48,481	44.3	26,592	56.5	75,073	48.6
State Universities	33,568	51.6	8,680	60.2	42,248	53.4
Community Colleges	17,434	51.3	16,657	65.8	34,091	58.4
Area Vocational-Technical Institutes	29,009	38.3	1,102	65.5	30,111	39.2
Private 4-Year Colleges	32,246	54.6	2,616	45.6	34,862	54.0
Private Junior Colleges	1,345	64.4	249	85.5	1,594	67.7
Private Non-Collegiate Schools	5,613	41.9	724	31.3	6,337	44.2
Private Professional Schools	2,799	26.2	302	26.2	101	26.2

Note: Unclassified students are excluded. Enrollment is headcount on the 10th day of class.
Source: Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, "Fall 19[illegible] Post-Secondary Education Enrollment Survey," Ap[illegible] 1981

Table 6. Post-Secondary Enrollments in Minnesota by System and Level: Fall 1980

	Under-Graduate		Graduate and Professional		Vocational	
	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female
Total Student Enrollment	159,191	52.9%	23,725	45.2%	44,501	44.6%
University of Minnesota	62,009	50.0	13,064	42.1	—	—
State Universities	37,059	52.6	5,189	58.4	—	—
Community Colleges	26,038	56.3	—	—	8,053	55.0
Area Vocational-Technical Institutes	—	—	—	—	30,111	39.2
Private 4-Year Colleges	32,491	55.1	2,371	38.5	—	—
Private Junior Colleges	1,594	67.7	—	—	—	—
Private Non-Collegiate Schools	—	—	—	—	6,337	44.2
Private Professional Schools	—	—	3,101	26.2	—	—

Note: Unclassified students are excluded. Enrollment is headcount on the 10th day of class.
Source: Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, "Fall 1980 Post-Secondary Education Enrollment Survey," April 1981

Table 7. Marital Status of Persons 15 Years and Over by Region: 1980

Region, Sex	Total Number	Total	Percent Distribution of Each Age Group				
			Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
MINNESOTA							
Females	1,620,741	100.0%	25.0	57.0	1.1	5.5	11.4
Males	1,518,214	100.0%	[illegible]	61.1	0.8	4.3	2.3
REGION 11							
Females	803,856	100.0%	27.6	53.7	1.5	7.3	10.0
Males	736,449	100.0%	32.8	58.7	1.1	5.4	1.9
BALANCE OF STATE							
Females	816,885	100.0%	22.4	60.3	0.7	3.9	12.7
Males	781,765	100.0%	30.2	63.3	0.5	3.3	2.7

Source: STF4: PB 12

Table 8. Marital Status by Age: 1979

Sex and Marital Status	Total	Percent Distribution of Each Age Group				
		Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
FEMALES						
15 to 24 years	100.0%	72.4	24.9	0.8	1.8	0.1
25 to 44 years	100.0%	11.7	77.2	1.7	8.7	0.7
45 to 64 years	100.0%	4.2	77.8	1.0	6.6	10.4
65 to 74 years	100.0%	6.9	52.7	0.5	4.0	36.0
75 years and over	100.0%	9.7	25.5	0.2	2.4	62.2
MALES						
15 to 24 years	100.0%	84.2	14.7	0.3	0.7	*
25 to 44 years	100.0%	16.6	75.4	1.3	6.6	0.1
45 to 64 years	100.0%	6.0	86.3	0.9	5.1	1.7
65 to 74 years	100.0%	8.1	81.2	0.6	2.7	7.4
75 years and over	100.0%	8.9	67.4	0.2	1.8	21.6

Source: PUMS

Table 9. Marriages, Divorces, and Live Births to Minnesota Resident Women: 1980

Age of Woman at Event	Minnesota		
	Marriages	Divorces	Live Births
TOTAL EVENTS, ALL AGES	**37,611**	**13,809**	**67,836**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 20 years	19.7	2.1	10.4
20 to 24 years	44.4	21.4	33.2
25 to 29 years	18.3	26.0	35.4
30 to 34 years	7.5	19.5	16.7
35 to 44 years	5.7	20.6	4.3
45 to 64 years	3.5	9.7	*
65 years and over	0.9	0.7	0.0

Source: "1980 Minnesota Health Statistics"

Note: Marriages, divorces, and live births to women of unknown age are excluded.

Table 10. Households by Region: 1980

Household Type	Minnesota	Region 11	Balance of State
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS			
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Family Households	**72.3**	**69.7**	**74.8**
Non-Family Households	**27.7**	**30.3**	**25.2**
Family Households			
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Married-Couple Families	84.4	81.4	87.3
Female-Headed Families	12.5	15.5	9.6
Male-Headed Families	3.1	3.1	3.0
Non-Family Households			
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Women Living Alone	50.4	48.3	52.9
Women Living with Others	7.5	8.9	5.9
Men Living Alone	32.0	31.0	33.1
Men Living with Others	10.1	11.8	8.1

Source: STF 2 B6, B7

Table 11. Family Type by Parental Status and Region: 1980

Family Type	Minnesota	Region 11	Balance of State
TOTAL FAMILIES	**1,043,532**	**501,208**	**542,324**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
With Own Children	54.3	55.4	53.3
Under 6	24.2	23.8	24.7
6-17 only	30.1	31.7	28.7
Without children	45.7	44.6	46.7
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	**907,447**	**423,137**	**484,310**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
With Own Children	54.1	54.7	53.6
Under 6	24.9	24.3	25.4
6-17 only	29.2	30.4	28.2
Without children	45.9	45.3	46.4
FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES	**104,639**	**62,558**	**42,081**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
With Own Children	62.2	64.3	59.2
Under 6	22.8	23.2	22.1
6-17 only	39.5	41.1	37.0
Without children	37.8	35.7	40.8
MALE-HEADED FAMILIES	**31,446**	**15,513**	**15,933**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
With Own Children	36.0	40.4	31.8
Under 6	10.4	11.3	9.5
6-17 only	25.6	29.0	22.3
Without children	64.0	59.6	68.2

Source: STF4 PB 18

Table 12. Labor Force Participation by Age and Region: 1980

Labor Force Status by Age	Minnesota		Region 11		Balance of State	
	Total Population	Percent in Labor Force	Total Population	Percent in Labor Force	Total Population	Percent in Labor Force
FEMALES						
Total 16 years and over	**1,584,274**	**54.3%**	**786,645**	**60.5%**	**797,629**	**47.7%**
Total 16 years to 64 years	**1,301,957**	**64.0**	**668,899**	**69.6**	**633,058**	**58.1**
16 to 19 years	161,503	57.2	75,423	65.6	86,080	49.9
20 to 24 years	198,331	75.0	104,327	80.6	94,004	68.7
25 to 34 years	337,240	69.2	189,739	74.2	147,501	62.6
35 to 44 years	225,389	67.8	119,259	70.8	106,130	64.3
45 to 54 years	192,807	62.2	95,479	66.3	97,328	58.1
55 to 64 years	186,687	46.1	84,672	51.1	102,015	42.0
65 years and over	282,317	8.2	117,746	8.6	164,571	7.9
MALES						
Total 16 years and over	**1,478,149**	**77.1%**	**717,450**	**81.8%**	**760,699**	**72.7%**
Total 16 years to 64 years	**1,281,048**	**86.2**	**647,128**	**88.6**	**633,920**	**83.8**
16 to 19 years	162,250	59.7	75,205	65.7	87,045	54.5
20 to 24 years	194,638	85.4	100,041	86.8	94,597	83.9
25 to 34 years	339,549	94.6	184,823	94.6	154,726	94.5
35 to 44 years	223,807	95.9	117,604	96.6	106,203	95.1
45 to 54 years	188,837	93.2	92,929	94.8	95,908	91.7
55 to 64 years	171,967	75.6	76,526	79.2	95,441	72.7
65 and over	197,101	18.0	70,322	19.4	126,779	17.2

Source: STF 4 PB 51

Table 13. Labor Force Participation of Women by Marital and Parental Status and by Region: 1980

Marital and Parental Status	Minnesota		Region 11		Balance of State	
	Total Population	Percent in Labor Force	Total Population	Percent in Labor Force	Total Population	Percent in Labor Force
TOTAL WOMEN, 16 AND OVER	**1,584,274**	**54.0%**	**786,645**	**60.5%**	**797,629**	**47.7%**
With Children	560,783	59.5	274,378	62.5	286,405	56.5
Under 3 years	163,537	47.1	75,856	50.1	87,681	45.5
3 to 5 years	89,999	55.[illegible]	43,772	56.6	46,227	54.3
6 to 17 years	307,247	67.0	154,750	70.3	152,497	63.6
Without Children	1,023,491	51.1	512,267	59.3	511,224	42.8
MARRIED WOMEN, 16 AND OVER	**909,532**	**53.6%**	**424,584**	**58.6%**	**484,948**	**49.3%**
With Children	491,253	57.7	231,768	60.6	259,485	55.2
Under 3 years	149,052	47.7	67,284	50.7	81,768	45.3
3 to 5 years	77,436	53.8	36,092	54.7	41,344	53.0
6 to 17 years	264,765	64.5	128,392	67.5	136,373	61.7
Without Children	418,279	48.8	192,816	56.1	225,463	42.6
OTHER WOMEN, 16 AND OVER	**674,742**	**54.6%**	**362,061**	**62.7%**	**312,681**	**45.3%**
With Children	69,530	71.8	42,610	73.1	26,920	69.8
Under 3 years	14,485	46.2	8,572	45.2	5,913	47.7
3 to 5 years	12,563	65.4	7,680	65.8	4,883	64.9
6 to 17 years	42,482	82.5	26,358	84.4	16,124	79.3
Without Children	605,212	52.6	319,451	61.3	285,761	43.0

Source: STF 4, PB 55

Table 14. Full-Time/Part-Time Status of Employed Persons by Region: 1979

Part-Time/Full-Time Status	Minnesota		Region 11		Balance of State	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
TOTAL NUMBER	**976,415**	**1,235,502**	**525,156**	**623,170**	**451,259**	**612,332**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
35 or more hours						
50 to 52 weeks	36.5	61.7	40.5	64.0	31.9	59.4
27 to 49 weeks	14.0	15.0	13.9	13.8	14.2	16.2
1 to 26 weeks	9.8	8.4	8.2	6.7	11.6	10.1
1 to 34 hours						
50 to 52 weeks	13.6	4.9	12.4	4.9	15.0	4.8
27 to 49 weeks	12.2	4.4	12.3	5.0	12.1	3.8
1 to 26 weeks	13.9	5.6	12.6	5.6	15.3	5.7

Source: STF 4, PB 6[illegible]

Table 15. Number of Workers by Family Type and Region: 1979

Families	Minnesota	Region 11	Balance of State
TOTAL FAMILIES			
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No workers	10.4	8.4	12.3
1 Worker	28.4	26.9	29.9
2 Workers	46.1	48.1	44.3
Husband/Wife worked	38.1	39.4	36.8
3 or more workers	15.0	16.6	13.5
Husband/Wife worked	11.8	12.9	10.8
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES			
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No workers	9.7	7.4	11.7
1 Worker	25.5	23.0	27.6
2 Workers	48.9	51.7	46.4
Husband/Wife worked	43.8	46.7	41.2
3 or more workers	16.0	18.0	14.2
Husband/Wife worked	13.6	15.3	12.1
FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES			
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No workers	16.9	15.9	18.4
1 Worker	49.9	49.6	50.3
2 Workers	24.9	25.6	23.9
3 or more workers	8.3	8.9	7.4
MALE-HEADED FAMILIES			
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No workers	9.8	6.3	13.2
1 Worker	43.5	42.5	44.4
2 Workers	37.4	40.6	34.3
3 or more workers	9.3	10.6	8.1

Source: STF 4 PB 64

Table 16. Class of Worker by Region: 1980

Class of Worker	Minnesota		Region 11		Balance of State	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS, 16 YEARS AND OVER	**820,373**	**1,065,148**	**460,710**	**559,310**	**359,663**	**505,838**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private Wage and Salary Worker	75.5	73.5	80.0	81.2	69.8	64.9
Private Company	74.7	70.1	79.3	77.8	68.9	61.6
Own Corporation	0.8	3.4	0.7	3.4	0.9	3.3
Government Workers	18.7	13.0	16.5	12.6	21.5	13.6
Federal Government Worker	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2
State Government Worker	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.0	5.5	3.9
Local Government Worker	11.2	6.7	9.2	6.0	13.7	7.5
Self-Employed	4.5	12.9	3.1	6.1	6.2	20.5
Unpaid Family Member	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.4	1.1

Source: STF 4 PB 56

Table 17. Occupation of Employed Persons by Region: 1980

Occupation	Minnesota		Region 11		Balance of State	
	Total Number	Percent Female	Total Number	Percent Female	Total Number	Percent Female
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**1,885,521**	**43.5%**	**1,020,020**	**45.2%**	**865,501**	**41.6%**
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY						
Executive, Administrative, Managerial	**149,482**	**25.5**	**94,077**	**26.3**	**55,405**	**24.1**
Public administration	5,711	29.3	2,515	32.9	3,196	26.6
Manufacturing	34,316	12.7	25,289	13.3	9,027	11.2
Retail trade, self-employed	4,172	37.1	1,168	35.5	3,004	37.7
Retail trade, salaried	24,805	31.3	14,989	33.4	9,816	28.1
Other industries	80,478	28.2	50,116	30.2	30,362	25.1
Management-Related Occupations	**57,437**	**36.8**	**34,701**	**39.2**	**15,947**	**31.4**
Professional Specialty Occupations	**234,365**	**48.9**	**137,236**	**47.1**	**97,129**	**51.5**
Engineers & natural scientists						
Architects	1,961	7.6	1,649	7.8	312	6.7
Engineers	22,509	4.7	16,834	5.0	5,675	3.8
Surveyors & mapping scientists	725	2.1	312	3.8	413	0.7
Natural scientists & mathematicians	10,869	22.5	8,240	23.7	2,629	18.7
Health diagnosing occupations	11,937	9.5	6,656	11.0	5,281	7.6
Health assessment & treating occupations	37,835	87.3	21,909	88.6	15,926	85.6
Teachers, elementary & secondary	67,738	63.8	31,194	66.7	36,544	61.4
Other teachers, librarians, counselors	26,371	49.9	14,520	49.9	11,851	49.8
Social scientists & urban planners	4,023	31.0	2,951	32.3	1,072	27.6
Social, recreation, & religious workers	17,802	45.2	9,351	49.9	8,451	40.0
Lawyers & judges	8,865	14.5	6,827	16.0	2,038	9.4
Writers, artists, entertainers, & athletes	23,730	41.4	16,793	40.2	6,937	44.3
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT						
Technicians & related support	**65,735**	**44.1**	**41,632**	**38.0**	**24,103**	**54.7**
Health technologists & technicians	11,968	80.1	6,712	82.1	5,256	77.6
Licensed practical nurses	10,175	98.6	3,702	98.3	6,473	98.8
Technol. & technicians, non-health	43,592	21.5	31,218	21.4	12,374	21.9
Sales occupations	**187,186**	**47.2**	**109,405**	**46.6**	**77,781**	**48.1**
Supervisors & proprietors, self-employed	6,609	27.3	1,870	26.4	4,739	27.6
Supervisors & proprietors, salaried	18,214	25.8	9,561	26.0	8,653	25.6
Representatives, commodities & finance						
Finance & business services	35,951	31.1	24,358	33.9	11,593	25.3
Commodities except retail	26,896	13.0	18,605	14.4	8,291	9.7
Sales workers, commodities & service						
Retail trade	63,380	62.1	33,891	60.8	29,489	63.6
Other	6,878	40.2	3,856	43.5	3,022	35.8
Cashiers	28,532	86.4	16,871	85.8	11,661	87.2
Sales-related occupations	726	59.4	393	71.5	333	45.0
Administrative support, including clerical	**314,988**	**79.2**	**203,476**	**78.3**	**111,512**	**80.8**
Supervisors	14,848	50.1	10,618	52.6	4,230	43.6
Computer equipment operators	7,150	61.7	5,313	59.4	1,837	68.3
Secretaries, stenographers & typists	87,588	98.5	54,779	98.3	32,809	98.8
Bookkeepers, accounting & auditing clerks	41,033	90.6	21,256	89.0	19,777	92.3
Other financial records processing	7,536	83.1	5,607	83.6	1,929	81.5
Mail and message distributing occupations	14,248	32.0	8,877	32.6	5,371	31.2
Recording, scheduling, distributing clerks	30,361	36.0	20,553	34.9	9,808	38.3
Other	112,224	82.3	76,473	82.6	35,751	81.9
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	**264,633**	**64.5**	**132,407**	**59.4**	**132,226**	**69.6**
Private household occupations	6,979	96.1	2,984	95.2	3,995	96.8
Protective service occupations						
Police & firefighters	6,750	2.9	3,946	3.6	2,804	1.9
Guards	6,653	17.9	4,101	16.7	2,552	18.9
Other protective services	3,552	9.4	1,741	9.9	1,811	8.9
Food service occupations	101,689	70.2	50,081	63.9	51,608	76.4
Health service occupations	44,266	89.1	19,666	85.9	24,600	91.7
Cleaning & building service, exc. household	55,489	33.2	28,552	29.1	26,937	37.7
Personal service occupations	39,255	83.9	21,336	82.7	17,919	85.3
FARMING, FORESTRY, & FISHING OCCUPATIONS	**106,902**	**14.6**	**9,208**	**20.8**	**97,694**	**14.0**
Farm operators & managers	73,327	8.9	3,446	12.1	69,881	8.7
Farm operations, except managerial	25,573	30.5	2,440	32.7	23,133	30.3
Related agricultural occupations	5,590	20.7	3,098	21.9	2,492	19.2
Forestry & logging occupations	2,111	4.3	130	1.5	1,981	4.5
Fishers, hunters, & trappers	301	17.3	94	22.3	207	15.0
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT & REPAIR OCCUPATIONS	**511,582**	**18.8**	**257,878**	**19.8**	**253,704**	**17.7**
Auto mechanics & repairers	21,635	0.7	9,128	0.8	12,507	0.6
Other mechanics & repairers	44,903	4.2	21,117	5.0	23,786	3.5
Carpenters	22,344	1.5	9,178	1.4	13,166	1.6
Construction trades, except carpenters	50,040	2.2	25,090	2.1	24,950	2.3
Extractive occupations (mining)	2,185	1.6	187	2.7	1,998	1.5
Precision production occupations						
Supervisors, production workers	26,140	16.8	15,936	18.5	10,204	14.1
Precision metal working occupations	16,117	6.3	10,143	5.5	5,974	7.8
Plant & system operators	4,864	2.7	2,502	3.9	2,362	1.4
Other	24,663	36.6	11,867	35.7	12,796	37.5
Operators, fabricators, & laborers						
Machine operators & tenders	84,742	34.5	45,463	31.7	39,279	37.7
Fabricators, assemblers & hand workers	49,425	45.0	27,267	49.6	22,158	39.2
Inspectors, testers, samplers, weighers	11,273	52.7	6,903	53.3	4,370	51.8
Transportation & material moving occupations						
Motor vehicle operators	57,288	7.5	26,564	8.2	30,724	6.9
Other transportation occupations	4,367	2.6	2,005	2.2	2,362	2.9
Material moving equipment operators	14,913	5.1	6,288	6.2	8,625	4.4
Handlers, equipmnt cleaners, helpers, laborers						
Helpers	3,394	20.6	1,275	19.7	2,119	21.1
Construction laborers	9,580	2.3	4,479	2.2	5,101	2.3
Freight, stock & material handlers	23,281	14.1	12,526	11.3	10,755	17.4
Vehicle washers & equipment cleaners	2,337	14.1	1,244	10.9	1,093	17.7
Miscellaneous manual occupations	38,091	28.3	18,716	28.4	19,375	28.2

Source: STF 4, PB 57

Table 18. Income of Persons by Age in Minnesota: 1979

Persons Age 15 and Over with Income	Minnesota	
	Female	Male
TOTAL PERSONS		
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	49.8	22.7
$5,000 to $9,999	27.2	17.6
$10,000 to $14,999	14.4	16.7
$15,000 to $24,999	7.3	28.1
$25,000 to $49,999	1.1	12.4
$50,000 or more	0.2	2.5
Median Income	**$5,003**	**$12,604**
Persons Age 15 to 44		
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	47.6	25.1
$5,000 to $9,999	28.0	15.8
$10,000 to $14,999	16.1	17.9
$15,000 to $24,999	7.3	29.2
$25,000 to $49,999	0.8	10.4
$50,000 or more	0.1	1.7
Median Income	**$5,085**	**$12,120**
Persons Age 45 to 64		
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	41.1	10.0
$5,000 to $9,999	28.8	12.4
$10,000 to $14,999	16.9	15.3
$15,000 to $24,999	11.0	35.3
$25,000 to $49,999	1.9	21.9
$50,000 or more	0.3	5.1
Median Income	**$5,139**	**$18,020**
Persons Age 65 and Over		
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	66.1	34.6
$5,000 to $9,999	23.2	36.0
$10,000 to $14,999	6.6	14.2
$15,000 to $24,999	3.1	9.4
$25,000 to $49,999	0.8	4.2
$50,000 or more	0.2	1.5
Median Income	**$3,651**	**$ 6,697**

Source: PUMS

Table 19. Income of Full-Time Year-Round Employed Persons by Region: 1979

Income	Minnesota	Region 11	Balance of State
FEMALES, TOTAL NUMBER	**353,162**	**212,546**	**140,616**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$1.00 to $4,999	7.2	4.0	11.7
$5,000 to $9,999	37.7	30.9	48.0
$10,000 to $14,999	35.5	40.5	27.9
$15,000 to $19,999	13.0	16.1	8.4
$20,000 to $24,999	4.1	5.2	2.5
$25,000 to $34,999	1.7	2.2	1.0
$35,000 and over	0.7	0.8	0.6
Median Income	**$10,580**	**$11,521**	**$ 8,860**
MALES, TOTAL NUMBER	**761,395**	**398,542**	**362,853**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$1.00 to $4,999	4.9	2.4	7.7
$5,000 to $9,999	9.9	6.9	13.3
$10,000 to $14,999	19.6	15.7	23.8
$15,000 to $19,999	23.2	23.8	22.6
$20,000 to $24,999	18.5	21.1	15.6
$25,000 to $34,000	14.8	18.3	10.9
$35,000 and over	9.2	11.9	6.1
Median Income	**$18,365**	**$[illegible],302**	**$16,132**

Source: STF4, PB96, PB97

Table 20. Source of Income by Age for Persons Age 16 and Over: 1979

Age and Source of Income	Minnesota				
	Number with Income		Median Income		Women's Median Income as a Percent of Men's
	Women	Men	Women	Men	
PERSONS AGE 16 AND OVER					
Total, all income sources	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**$5,003**	**$12,604**	**39.7%**
Wage or salary income	72.3	77.7	5,547	14,003	39.6
Non-farm self-employment	3.4	8.9	2,309	7,002	33.0
Farm self-employment	1.6	8.0	2,210	4,003	55.2
Interest, dividend or net rental income	28.2	41.7	406	405	100.2
Social Security income	23.0	15.3	2,436	3,527	69.1
Public assistance income	5.2	2.0	2,202	1,460	150.8
All other income	10.3	14.1	1,505	1,857	81.0
PERSONS AGE 16-44					
Total, all income sources	**100.0**	**100.0**	**5,236**	**12,506**	**41.9**
Wage or salary income	91.7	90.8	5,204	12,504	41.6
Non-farm self-employment	3.8	8.2	2,007	6,406	31.3
Farm self-employment	1.0	5.6	1,2[illegible]	3,252	37.2
Interest, dividend or net rental income	20.7	33.8	104	153	68.0
Social Security income	2.6	2.1	1,688	1,803	93.6
Public assistance income	5.5	1.5	2,860	1,213	235.8
All other income	7.2	9.2	1,383	1,402	98.6
PERSONS AGE 45-64					
Total, all income sources	**100.0**	**100.0**	**6,139**	**18,020**	**34.1**
Wage or salary income	74.8	75.1	6,998	18,942	36.9
Non-farm self-employment	4.4	12.4	3,256	9,005	36.2
Farm self-employment	3.0	13.7	2,504	5,003	50.0
Interest, dividend or net rental income	33.9	52.6	750	807	92.9
Social Security income	16.4	9.5	2,105	3,604	58.4
Public assistance income	3.5	1.6	2,108	1,808	116.6
All other income	10.8	16.1	1,806	2,685	67.3
PERSONS AGE 65 OR OVER					
Total, all income sources	**100.0**	**100.0**	**3,651**	**6,697**	**54.5**
Wage or salary income	12.7	22.9	2,970	3,760	79.0
Non-farm self-employment	1.1	5.8	2,002	3,740	53.5
Farm self-employment	1.7	8.2	2,703	3,030	89.2
Interest, dividend or net rental income	43.6	57.1	1,453	1,859	78.2
Social Security income	89.6	86.0	2,566	3,609	71.1
Public assistance income	6.5	5.1	1,188	1,380	86.1
All other income	19.0	32.6	1,820	2,705	67.3

Source: PUMS

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% because many people have more than one source of income.
Data limited to persons with income.

Table 21. Family Income by Type of Family and Presence of Children: 1979

Presence of Children and Income	Minnesota		
	Married-Couple Families	Female-Headed Families	Male-Headed Families
TOTAL FAMILIES — WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN	**907,447**	**104,645**	**31,446**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	4.1	18.0	8.2
$5,000 to $9,999	9.8	25.9	15.4
$10,000 to $14,999	12.6	22.5	16.6
$15,000 to $19,999	15.1	14.3	16.1
$20,000 to $24,999	16.5	8.6	15.0
$25,000 to $29,999	13.6	4.8	10.2
$30,000 to $34,999	9.7	2.5	6.7
$35,000 to $49,999	12.3	2.5	7.8
$50,000 to $74,999	4.3	0.6	2.8
$75,000 or more	1.9	0.3	1.2
Median Income	**$22,533**	**$11,356**	**$18,061**
Families with children	**490,670**	**65,132**	**11,322**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	3.1	24.5	8.3
$5,000 to $9,999	5.4	30.0	14.9
$10,000 to $14,999	10.5	23.2	17.1
$15,000 to $19,999	16.0	11.7	18.6
$20,000 to $24,999	19.0	5.1	17.2
$25,000 to $29,999	15.7	2.6	10.0
$30,000 to $34,999	10.9	1.3	5.1
$35,000 to $49,999	13.0	1.2	5.5
$50,000 to $74,999	4.5	0.3	2.3
$75,000 or more	1.9	0.2	1.0
Median Income	**$23,880**	**$ 9,201**	**$17,503**
Families without children	**416,777**	**39,513**	**20,124**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	5.3	7.4	8.2
$5,000 to $9,999	15.0	19.1	15.6
$10,000 to $14,999	15.1	21.3	16.3
$15,000 to $19,999	14.2	18.6	14.7
$20,000 to $24,999	13.6	14.4	13.8
$25,000 to $29,999	11.2	8.5	10.4
$30,000 to $34,999	8.4	4.5	7.6
$35,000 to $49,999	11.4	4.6	9.1
$50,000 to $74,999	4.1	1.1	3.1
$75,000 or more	1.8	0.5	1.3
Median Income	**$20,169**	**$15,574**	**$18,152**

Source: STF 4 PB85 PB86

Table 22. Family Income by Type of Family and Age of Children: 1979

Age of Children and Income	Minnesota		
	Married-Couple Families	Female-Headed Families	Male-Headed Families
FAMILIES WITH AT LEAST ONE CHILD UNDER AGE 6	**225,896**	**23,829**	**3,270**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	3.9	41.7	15.1
$5,000 to $9,999	7.0	34.4	21.6
$10,000 to $14,999	14.6	16.1	22.3
$15,000 to $19,999	21.0	4.9	20.0
$20,000 to $24,999	21.6	1.5	11.4
$25,000 to $29,999	14.0	0.6	5.1
$30,000 to $34,999	7.8	0.3	1.2
$35,000 to $49,999	6.8	0.5	1.7
$50,000 to $74,999	2.3	0.1	0.6
$75,000 or more	1.1	*	0.9
Median Income	**$20,720**	**$ 5,970**	**$12,722**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGE 6-17 ONLY	**264,774**	**41,303**	**8,052**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	2.5	14.6	5.5
$5,000 to $9,999	3.9	27.5	12.2
$10,000 to $14,999	7.0	27.2	14.9
$15,000 to $19,999	11.6	15.6	18.0
$20,000 to $24,999	16.8	7.1	19.6
$25,000 to $29,999	17.1	3.7	11.9
$30,000 to $34,999	13.6	1.9	6.7
$35,000 to $49,999	18.3	1.6	7.1
$50,000 to $74,999	6.5	0.5	3.0
$75,000 or more	2.7	0.2	1.1
Median Income	**$27,198**	**$11,313**	**$19,802**

Source: STF 4, PB 85, PB 86

Table 23. Family Income by Type of Family and Presence of Children by Region: 1979

Presence of Children and Income	Minnesota					
	Region 11			Balance of State		
	Married-Couple Families	Female-Headed Families	Male-Headed Families	Married-Couple Families	Female-Headed Families	Male-Headed Families
TOTAL FAMILIES WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN	**423,137**	**62,558**	**15,513**	**484,310**	**42,087**	**15,933**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	1.8	16.6	5.6	6.1	20.2	10.7
$5,000 to $9,999	5.6	22.7	10.5	13.4	30.5	20.1
$10,000 to $14,999	8.5	22.6	13.6	16.2	22.3	19.4
$15,000 to $19,999	12.1	15.5	15.9	17.8	12.5	16.3
$20,000 to $24,999	16.6	9.9	17.5	16.5	6.6	12.6
$25,000 to $29,999	16.1	5.7	12.6	11.5	3.6	7.9
$30,000 to $34,999	12.7	3.0	8.6	7.1	1.7	4.9
$35,000 to $49,999	17.4	3.0	10.2	7.7	1.8	5.5
$50,000 to $74,999	6.4	0.7	3.9	2.6	0.5	1.8
$75,000 or more	2.8	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.8
Median Income	**$26,695**	**$12,376**	**$21,244**	**$19,008**	**$ 9,871**	**$14,927**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN	**231,306**	**40,226**	**6,262**	**259,364**	**24,906**	**5,060**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	1.5	23.1	€ 1	4.6	26.8	10.7
$5,000 to $9,999	2.7	27.3	11.7	7.7	34.4	19.0
$10,000 to $14,999	5.9	24.3	14.6	14.6	21.4	20.2
$15,000 to $19,999	11.6	12.9	18.0	19.8	9.7	19.3
$20,000 to $24,999	18.5	6.0	20.3	19.4	3.6	13.4
$25,000 to $29,999	18.2	3.0	12.2	13.4	1.9	7.2
$30,000 to $34,999	14.0	1.6	5.9	8.2	0.8	4.1
$35,000 to $49,999	18.3	1.4	7.0	8.4	0.9	3.7
$50,000 to $74,999	6.5	0.4	3.0	2.8	0.3	1.5
$75,000 or more	2.8	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.2	1.1
Median Income	**$23,880**	**$ 9,931**	**$19,817**	**$21,513**	**$ 8,225**	**$15,123**
FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN	**191,831**	**22,332**	**9,251**	**224,946**	**17,181**	**10,873**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	2.2	4.8	5.1	7.9	10.8	10.8
$5,000 to $9,999	9.2	14.5	9.7	19.9	25.0	20.6
$10,000 to $14,999	11.6	19.5	13.0	18.1	23.7	19.1
$15,000 to $19,999	12.6	20.3	14.5	15.5	16.5	14.9
$20,000 to $24,999	14.2	16.9	15.6	13.2	11.0	12.2
$25,000 to $29,999	13.5	10.5	12.9	9.2	5.9	8.2
$30,000 to $34,999	11.3	5.6	10.4	5.9	3.0	5.2
$35,000 to $49,999	16.4	5.9	12.4	7.0	3.0	6.4
$50,000 to $74,999	6.3	1.4	4.5	2.3	0.7	2.0
$75,000 or more	2.8	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.7
Median Income	**$25,085**	**$17,742**	**$22,155**	**$16,351**	**$12,908**	**$14,869**

Source: STF 4: PB85, PB86

Table 24. Family Income by Type of Family and Age of Children by Region: 1979

Age of Children and Income	Minnesota					
	Region 11			Balance of State		
	Married-Couple Families	Female-Headed Families	Male-Headed Families	Married-Couple Families	Female-Headed Families	Male-Headed Families
FAMILIES WITH AT LEAST ONE CHILD UNDER AGE 6	**102,869**	**14,514**	**1,760**	**123,027**	**9,315**	**1,510**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	2.3	39.9	13.6	5.2	44.6	16.9
$5,000 to $9,999	4.0	33.1	17.6	9.5	36.4	26.3
$10,000 to $14,999	9.0	17.9	23.5	19.2	13.2	21.0
$15,000 to $19,999	17.4	5.4	21.0	24.0	4.2	18.7
$20,000 to $24,999	23.7	1.8	14.1	19.8	0.9	8.2
$25,000 to $29,999	18.0	0.8	6.1	10.7	0.4	3.9
$30,000 to $34,999	10.9	0.4	1.6	5.3	0.1	0.7
$35,000 to $49,999	10.2	0.6	1.1	4.0	0.3	2.5
$50,000 to $74,999	3.1	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.3
$75,000 or more	1.3	*	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.5
Median Income	**$ 23,508**	**$ 6,254**	**$13,952**	**$ 18,317**	**$ 5,588**	**$11,362**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGES 6-17 ONLY	**128,437**	**25,712**	**4,502**	**136,337**	**15,591**	**3,550**
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $5,000	0.9	13.6	3.6	4.0	16.1	8.1
$5,000 to $9,999	1.7	24.0	9.4	6.1	33.2	15.9
$10,000 to $14,999	3.4	27.8	11.1	10.4	26.3	19.8
$15,000 to $19,999	7.0	17.2	16.8	16.0	13.1	19.5
$20,000 to $24,999	14.4	8.3	22.7	19.0	5.2	15.6
$25,000 to $29,999	18.4	4.3	14.6	15.9	2.9	8.6
$30,000 to $34,999	16.5	2.3	7.6	10.8	1.2	5.5
$35,000 to $49,999	24.7	1.8	9.3	12.3	1.3	4.2
$50,000 to $74,999	9.2	0.5	3.8	3.9	0.5	2.0
$75,000 or more	3.9	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.9
Median Income	**$ 31,324**	**$12,023**	**$21,824**	**$ 23,417**	**$10,118**	**$16,607**

Source: STF 4: PB85, PB86

Table 25. Income and Poverty Rates of One-Person Households by Age: 1979

One Person Households With Income	Minnesota							
	Women				Men			
	Total	15-45	45 to 64	65 and Over	Total	15-45	45 to 64	65 and Over
Percent Distribution	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Less than $5,000	38.5	16.6	24.2	54.7	22.4	12.7	20.6	47.8
$5,000 to $9,999	31.1	31.0	30.8	31.3	22.5	20.3	18.6	31.3
$10,000 to $14,999	16.9	30.1	22.4	8.3	18.7	23.3	14.9	10.5
$15,000 to $24,999	11.3	20.0	18.6	4.4	26.5	34.3	28.3	6.0
$25,000 to $49,999	1.8	2.1	3.5	1.0	8.3	8.4	14.1	3.3
$50,000 and over	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.1	3.5	1.1
Median Income	**$ 6,483**	**$10,006**	**$9,006**	**$4,610**	**$11,039**	**$13,311**	**$13,220**	**$5,193**
Poverty Rate	**22.4%**	**12.0%**	**18.6%**	**28.9%**	**14.5%**	**9.9%**	**15.0%**	**25.3%**

Source: PUMS

Table 26. Median Earnings of Full-Time Year-Round Workers by Age: 1979

Age of Persons Employed Full-Time Year-Round	Minnesota		
	Median Earnings		Women's Earnings as Percent of Men's
	Women	Men	
ALL AGES	**$10,005**	**$17,704**	**56.5%**
Age 16 to 19	6,767	6,206	109.0
20 to 24	8,507	12,003	70.9
25 to 34	11,005	16,576	66.4
35 to 44	10,506	20,285	51.8
45 to 54	10,007	20,208	49.5
55 to 64	10,007	18,108	55.3
65 and over	8,403	11,003	76.4

Source: PUMS

Table 27. Median Earnings of Full-Time Year-Round Workers Age 25 and Over by Educational Attainment: 1979

Years of School Completed	Minnesota		
	Median Earnings		Women's Earnings as Percent of Men's
	Women	Men	
TOTAL, ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS	**$10,586**	**$18,503**	**57.2%**
Elementary School:			
Less than 8 years	6,825	12,007	56.8
8 years	7,207	13,007	55.4
High School:			
9-11 years	8,985	16,088	55.8
12 years	10,004	18,005	55.6
College:			
13-15 years	11,006	18,503	59.5
16 years	13,006	21,006	61.9
17 years or more	16,003	24,004	66.7

Source: PUMS

Table 28. Earnings Distribution for Full-Time Year-Round Workers: 1979

Earnings of Full-Time Year-Round Workers	Minnesota	
	Percent Women	Percent Men
Percent Distribution	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
$1.00 to $7,499	27.3	10.2
$7,500 to $9,999	23.1	6.9
$10,000 to $14,999	32.6	21.0
$15,000 to $19,999	11.8	23.3
$20,000 to $24,999	3.4	17.9
$25,000 to $29,999	1.0	8.8
$30,000 to $39,999	0.5	6.4
$40,000 to $49,999	0.1	2.3
$50,000 and over	0.2	3.3

Source: PUMS

Note: These data exclude a small number of persons reporting a loss.

Table 29. Persons in Poverty by Age and Region: 1979

Age and Sex	Minnesota		Region 11		Balance of State	
	Total Population	% In Poverty	Total Population	% In Poverty	Total Population	% In Poverty
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18	**1,174,202**	**10.4%**	**557,087**	**7.8%**	**617,115**	**12.8%**
WOMEN AGE 18 AND OVER	**1,505,769**	**10.2**	**749,686**	**7.5**	**756,083**	**12.9**
Age 18 to 21	164,249	16.0	78,905	13.1	85,344	18.6
Age 22 to 39	578,283	8.7	320,469	6.9	257,814	10.8
Age 40 to 54	294,233	5.9	147,894	3.8	146,339	8.1
Age 55 to 59	97,107	7.2	45,859	4.8	51,248	9.2
Age 60 to 64	89,580	9.1	38,813	6.8	50,767	10.9
Age 65 to 74	150,174	13.0	61,671	9.5	88,503	15.5
Age 75 and Over	132,143	19.2	56,075	13.3	76,068	23.5
MEN AGE 18 AND OVER	**1,395,999**	**7.1**	**679,100**	**4.6**	**716,899**	**9.5**
Age 18 to 21	158,373	10.4	75,425	7.3	82,948	13.2
Age 22 to 39	579,206	6.5	312,597	5.0	266,609	8.2
Age 40 to 54	289,352	5.2	144,230	2.5	145,122	7.8
Age 55 to 59	91,596	5.5	42,969	3.0	48,627	7.8
Age 60 to 64	80,371	6.9	33,557	4.2	46,814	8.8
Age 65 to 74	119,746	8.2	43,618	4.7	76,128	10.2
Age 75 and Over	77,355	12.8	26,704	7.3	50,651	15.7

Source: STF 4 PB 114

Table 30. Persons Age 15 and Over in Poverty by Age and Marital Status: 1979

Age	Minnesota				
	Percent in Poverty				
	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
FEMALES, 15 AND OVER	**14.3%**	**5.5%**	**36.0%**	**19.9%**	**22.0%**
15 to 24	14.8	7.2	40.1	34.1	42.9
25 to 44	9.0	5.1	37.9	18.8	18.4
45 to 64	14.2	4.7	28.2	15.2	16.3
65 to 74	18.5	7.0	24.2	25.8	20.3
75 and over	23.0	10.7	63.6	37.2	26.9
MALES, 15 AND OVER	**10.9**	**5.3**	**10.0**	**9.8**	**17.6**
15 to 24	10.9	7.2	12.3	8.1	0.0
25 to 44	8.0	5.0	4.6	7.8	14.6
45 to 64	15.8	4.5	13.6	11.3	13.8
65 to 74	20.9	5.8	41.2	19.4	15.1
75 and over	28.3	10.6	42.9	27.4	20.9

Source: PUMS

Table 31. Persons 16 and over in Poverty by Age and Labor Force Status: 1979

Labor Force Status	Minnesota	
	Percent in Poverty	
	Females	Males
TOTAL, AGE 16 AND OVER	**10.6%**	**7.7%**
In Labor Force	6.3	5.5
Not in Labor Force	15.3	14.3
AGE 16 TO 44	**10.0**	**7.6**
In Labor Force	7.1	5.9
Not in Labor Force	15.6	17.9
AGE 45 TO 64	**7.6**	**6.3**
In Labor Force	3.7	4.4
Not in Labor Force	11.6	13.4
AGE 65 AND OVER	**16.8**	**10.8**
In Labor Force	6.4	5.0
Not in Labor Force	17.8	12.1

Source: PUMS

Table 32. Families in Poverty by Parental Status: 1979

Family Type	Minnesota
	Percent in Poverty
TOTAL FAMILIES	**7.1%**
Without children	4.9
With children	8.9
Under 6	11.4
6 to 17 only	6.9
Married-Couple Families	**5.2**
Without children	4.6
With children	5.8
Under 6	7.1
6 to 17 only	4.7
Female-Headed Families	**22.9**
Without children	7.7
With children	32.0
Under 6	51.4
6 to 17 only	20.9
Male-Headed Families	**8.2**
Without children	7.1
With children	10.3
Under 6	16.9
6 to 17 only	7.5

Source: PUMS

Definitions

Age

The age classification is the age of the person at the person's last birthday.

Balance of State

Balance of state refers to one of the two major geographic divisions for which data are presented in this report. It includes the 80 counties outside the seven-county Twin Cities area defined as Region 11.

Class of Worker

Class of worker is based on the type of ownership of the employing organization.

Private wage and salary workers. Employees of a private company, who work for wages, salary, commissions, tips, or payment in kind. Included are self-employed persons whose business is incorporated.

Employee of own corporation. Persons who own all or most of the stock in a privately held corporation.

Government workers. Persons who work for any governmental unit regardless of the activity of the particular agency. Persons elected to paid offices are included. Excluded are persons on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Self-employed workers. Persons who work for a profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operate a farm.

Unpaid family workers. Persons who work 15 hours or more without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Educational Attainment

Data on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. It includes elementary school and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. It does not include vocational school, unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary or high school or at a college.

Earnings

The sum of wage or salary income and net self-employment income from farm and non-farm sources.

Enrollment

Data on post-secondary enrollments refer to a headcount of students on the tenth day of classes in the fall as reported to the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board. Student enrollments are based on those enrolled in courses/programs creditable toward a degree diploma, certificate, or other formal award. Not included are enrollments in interest courses, short courses, non-credit adult education courses, and other community programs not creditable toward a degree diploma, certificate, or other formal award.

Full-time/part-time enrollment. Student status as reported by each post secondary institution to the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating board. For public collegiate institutions — the University of Minnesota, state universities, and community colleges — full-time is defined as 12 or more credit hours for undergraduate students and 9 or more credit hours for graduate students. Part-time is defined as less than these credit hours. Definition of full-time and part-time enrollment for private institutions and for area vocational technical institutes is determined by each of the reporting institutions.

Family

Two or more persons who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and who live together as one household. Families are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and presence of relatives.

Married-couple family. A family in which the householder and his/her spouse are counted as members of the same household.

Male-headed family. A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female-headed family. A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Household

The person or persons occupying a housing unit. Households are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives.

Family household. A household including a family. It may also include nonrelatives living with the family.

Nonfamily household. A household consisting of a person living alone or of a person living with other unrelated individuals.

Income

Individual income includes total money income received in calendar year 1979 by persons 15 years and over. Total income is the sum of amounts reported separately for income from: wages and salaries; farm and nonfarm self-employment; interest, dividends, and net rentals; Social Security; public assistance; and all other sources. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions.

Family income is total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over. The lowest income group includes families that were classified as having no 1979 income. Median income figures are based on all families.

Labor Force Participation

Persons 16 years old and over were classified as to their status in the labor force. Included are members of the Armed Forces and the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed civilians. Unemployed civilians are those who were looking for work during the 4 weeks prior to the census and available to accept a job and those waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

1980 labor force data. These refer to the calendar week prior to the date on which respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by census takers.

1979 labor force data. These refer to persons who were employed during calendar year 1979. Full-time participation includes persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 or more hours per week worked. Part-time participation includes those who usually worked 1-34 hours per week worked.

Marital Status

Marital status was tabulated only for persons 15 years old and older.

Single. Persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Married. Persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or legal separation.

Separated. Persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord.

Widowed. Widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced. Persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

Occupation

The kind of work persons 16 years old and over were doing at a job or business during the week prior to completing the census questionnaire or being interviewed by a census taker. If not at work during that time, it is the most recent job or business if employed since 1975. Persons working at more than one job are counted only in the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Occupation is not determined for persons in the Armed Forces.

Parental Status

The presence at home of a child or children under 18, including stepchildren and adopted children. It excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law and foster children. Women and families with children are classified by age of youngest child, even though they may also have older children.

Poverty Status

Families and persons are classified as below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to a federal government definition of poverty which is calculated according to family size, number of children, and age of family householder or individual. For example, the poverty level for a family of three — a mother and her 2 children — is $5,844.

Region 11

Region 11 includes the seven-county Twin Cities area: Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington counties.

About the Commission

The Commission on the Economic Status of Women is a legislative advisory commission established by the Minnesota Legislature in 1976. The Commission studies all matters relating to the economic status of women in Minnesota and publishes reports and makes recommendations to the legislature and governor. Commission members are:

Senator Linda Berglin
Senator Patricia Kronebusch
Senator Marilyn Lantry, Vice-Chair
Senator Eric Petty
Senator Ember Reichgott
Representative Karen Clark
Representative Sharon Coleman
Representative Dorothy Hokr
Representative Carolyn Rodriguez, Chair
Representative Linda Scheid

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